THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 109 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

12 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets.

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag. All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, eardrops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.
Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.
Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 123 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serembam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KENNAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Bank, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONOTION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charges moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 128

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES M. G. BROACH GOOD COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 8th Inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba by order of Desai Hirachand Vanechand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at risk of the contracting party Seth Sadasukh Gambhirchand and the last parties Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji and Co.

200 bales M. G. Broach good cotton surveyed and allowed by the Association.

On account and at the risk of the contracting party Rai Bahadur Seth Sarupchand Hukmichand and the last parties Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji and Co.

100 bales M. G. Broach good cotton surveyed and allowed by the Association.

On account and at the risk of the contracting parties Messrs. the Akola Mills Co. Ltd. and the last parties Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji and Co.

100 bales M. G. good cotton surveyed and allowed by the Association.

The above bales can be seen in the Godown of Mucadum Bhawan Lukhmidas at the Bruel Line No. 6.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Receiver of the firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji and Co., the entire stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji and Co., at their shop consisting of:—

About 200 tons teak scantlings, a lot of posts, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Military ground on the west side of Colaba Main Road (Gun Carriage Factory Bungalow Compound) opposite the godowns belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., behind Kavarana Building and next to the Old Colaba Railway Station, the property of Mr. Gambirchand Kedarnath on account of the concerned being salvage of Fire at Maneck Line Godown No. 2, which took place on the 17th April last.

About 3,000 full pressed bales of Rangaum, Nadod, Nizamabad, Latur, Bhopal, Dhamangoan, Bengal, Khandwa Nagpur, Mukhed, Dhulia, Mulkapur, Minarkhedi, Jalna and Sindhi Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large lot of loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED the public to know that N. N. MAJUMDAR'S Dictionary called AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) has as the "Bengalee" says, *"supplied a desideratum."* The "Indian Mirror" says: "Newspaper-readers would not light upon a better help." Mr. Justice ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI says: "It contains interesting information." Price Re. 1-5. Apply to AUTHOR at 18/A. Amherst Road, Calcutta. 833

OLD ESTABLISHED Calcutta firm desires to represent any first class Mills for Cloth or Yarn; willing to advance moneys against approved consignments. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7966

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Office of the Registrar, Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, a TYPIST CLERK. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 8055

WANTED—A EUROPEAN NURSE on a pay of Rs. 60 p.m. with free boarding and lodging to look after a boy aged 7, at Panchgani. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 765, stating age and qualifications before the 15th instant. 8054

WANTED—FOREMAN for Workshops. Must have all round experience of boilermaker, smithy, turning and fitting and carpenter shops. Apply with full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8052

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thoroughly experienced MINING ENGINEER to prospect a Plumbago property in Ceylon. Apply stating terms, experience and qualifications to C. MACDONALD and Co., Cox's Building, Bombay. 8026

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced DRIVER for a Taxi for hire on usual terms. A Christian or a Hindu preferred. Apply personally at YEMUNA CLOTH SHOP, opposite the Surti Hindu Hotel, Grant Road, next to Playhouses. 8051

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE or a B.Sc. to serve in Pen Private High School on Rs. 60 to 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Must give a Binding for three years. Apply sharp with testimonials and stating terms before the 15th instant.
BALKRISHNA MORESHWAR PHANSE,
Honorary Secretary,
8059 Edcl. B. Pen.

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as an Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs 2,000 security required. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.
ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
696.

WANTED—A SALESMAN (European preferred) for canvassing business in mill stores and Bengal coals. Salary according to qualification. One having previous experience in the line need only apply sharp to
MANAGER,
THE NATIONAL TRADING CO.
Merchants and Agents,
7, Green Street, Fort,
Time: 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., (S.T.). 8035

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges. ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE—'F/N' fixed engine, single cylinder, 2¾ h.p., 1910 model in good order. Rs. 275. Apply Box No. 764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8053

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE—(1). BAY WALER MARE, 6 years 15 hands, broken to both the saddles, a very quiet and confidential mare price Rs. 750.
(2). BROWN ENGLISH MARE, 5 years 15-2, broken to both the saddles, a well mannered and good mouthed mare likely to make a good hunter, ridden by a lady, price Rs. 1,500.
(3). BAY WALER GELDING, 6 off 14-2½ a very clever hunter and a good jumper hunted regularly last season, price Rs. 800.
(4). BLACK WALER GELDING, 7 years 14-2, very keen hunter and a good lady's hack, hunted for two seasons by a Parsee lady, price Rs. 800.
The above horses can be seen at R. SCOTT & Co.'s STABLES at Gowalia Tank. 8056

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for Capital Works to be carried out during 1017-18 on the N. G. S. Ry: between miles 0-50 Manmarlasur and the value of the works is approximately:—

Quarters	Rs. 18,000
Ballast	Rs. 7,500
Earthwork	Rs. 6,500

Full particulars with forms of tender may be obtained on application to the SUPT. Of WAY AND WORKS not later than the 20th instant. 8059

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PETER THOMAS NORONHA is no longer the Manager of the firm of Messrs. K. DAYA & Co., and that the Power of Attorney given to him on the 24th of December, 1915, has been revoked and is no longer in force. The said Peter Thomas Noronha has therefore no longer any authority to bind the above firm or to bind Mr. BALARAM DAMODER RAWTE, the sole proprietor of the firm, and no engagement entered into with, or, payment made to the said Peter Thomas Noronha, will be binding on the above firm or on Mr. Balaram Damoder Rawte.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1917.
8063 K. DAYA & Co.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7963 Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MALAY MARU" having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
7th May 1917.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of B.O.C. Petrol and Motor Accessories and repairs to the Motors in the Palace Garage for one year, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th May 1917. Conditions of the contract should be accompanied with the Tenders. The word Tender should be written on the envelope.

The final acceptance of the Tenders will rest with the General Commanding Baroda Army who does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

J. FAHEY,
8046 Buggikhana Kamdae.

NOTIFICATION.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS
GWALIOR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY PUBLISHED for the information of the Public in general that while appreciating the valuable services rendered by the Officers and men of the Gwalior Army in the just Imperial Cause in the different theatres of War His Highness the Maharaja Scindia Alijah Bahadur has as a mark of his approbation graciously been pleased to sanction the increase in their pay as per scale given below with effect from the 1st of May, 1917.

His Highness has further been pleased to enhance permanently the pay of the Officers and men of the Gwalior Transport Corps who are at present rendering valuable services in the Imperial Cause in Mesopotamia as under.

Finally His Highness is pleased to order that in future pensions may be granted to their heirs of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and men who would be killed in action or die while on service and to Officers, N. C. Officers and men incapacitated for further service on accots of wounds &c. contracted on the Field according to the increased rate of pay (i.e. net pay and allowance included).

Statement showing the increased rate of pay of the ranks of the Gwalior Infantry Regiments and Transport Corps.

3RD, 4TH & 5TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Serial No.	Rank	Present rate of Pay.	Increased Net pay.	Sanction War allowance.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Lt.-Quarter Master	75	80	20	100
2.	Lieutenants	50	60	20	80
3.	2nd-Lieutenants	35	45	15	60
4.	Havaldar	14	20	14	34
5.	Naiks	12	16	15	31
6.	Buglers, Drummers & fifers	10	14	7	21
7.	Soldiers	10	14	7	21
8.	Ward orderlies	10	14	7	21

Remarks.—In addition Good Conduct pay Re. 1 after 3 years, Rs. 2 after six years and Rs. 3 after 9 years' service will be allowed to N. C.O's and men.

GWALIOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

1.	2nd-Lt. Veterinary	50	60	—	60
2.	Assistant Veterinary	20	35	—	35
3.	Troop Officers	30	35	—	35
4.	Troop Officers	25	35	—	35
5.	Kote Dafedars or Jemadars	12	16	—	16
6.	Dafedars	10	14	—	14
7.	Drivers	7	10	—	10

N.B.—War allowance as entered in the above Statement is sanctioned until the termination of the War only.

By Order,
GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH RAJWADE,
Colonel,
Shaukat-Jung, A.D.C.
Inspector-General, Gwalior Army,
Lashkar, Gwalior.
Army Head Quarters,
Motimahal, Lashkar,
Gwalior.
Dated the 18th April, 1917. 8024

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANAND VAMAN KOLHATKAR, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Medical Student and a bachelor. ..... Deceased

RAO BAHADUR WAMANRAO MADEO KOLHATKAR, of Nagpur Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Girgaum, Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of Aril, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of April, 1917.

Messrs. DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURSHO-TAMRAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOGI & Co., of Yokohama in Japan, who hitherto used to carry on business in Bombay as Import Merchants in the name of their representative Mr. Toyokichi Hasegawa, will carry on import and export business from the First day of April, 1917 in their own name and style of Messrs. Mogi & Co. and that the said Mr. Toyokichi Hasegawa is appointed as sole Manager of the said Messrs. Mogi & Co. throughout India.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1917.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mogi & Co.
7575

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM has contracted to sell to our clients CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS, Esq., and NARANDAS LAKHMIDAS, Esq., the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2221) Two thousand two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, on or towards the West by Napean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3299 and Street No. 95 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
8064 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOSSABHOY RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the quit and ground rent tenure, but now redeemed from the payment of all cess together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 520 (five hundred and twenty) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 4837, Old Survey No. 1405 and New Survey No. 9515 and by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1203, Street Nos. 1-3-5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Mahomedally bin Mahomedamin Rogay, on or towards the South by the British Hotel Lane, on or towards the East partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia and partly by the property of Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassum and on or towards the West by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Morfazakhan.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 4th May, 1917. 8061

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE, LAHORE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

WITH reference to the advertisement, dated 28th October, 1915, calling upon creditors of the abovenamed Company to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims to the Liquidators of the said Company, and whereas the debts or claims under Life Assurance Policies were adjudicated upon by this Court on the 19th August, 1916. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 9th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock in this Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon all other debts or claims against the said Company, including all claims under the Life and Marriage Provident schemes.

C. A. BARRON,
Additional Judge.
Lahore, 3rd May, 1917. 8058

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES COURT AT LAHORE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER V. RULE. 20.
NO. 100 of 1917.

M. SIRAJ DIN, of Lahore ..... Plaintiff.
Against
SUFER KHAN son of Dadu Khan of Bombay Byculla Stables Umar Jamal, Horse Merchant .....Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 330 AND COSTS.

IN the above case Sufer Khan of Bombay defendant cannot be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for 22nd May 1917 and if the defendant does not appear on that date proceeding will be Exparte against him.

SUCHHI MAL,
Judge,
Small Cause Court Lahore.
Memo. dated Lahore, the 2nd May, 1917.
8060.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday, May 12th
at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
and following evenings
at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
The Latest and Greatest of the Official Government War Films:—

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE"

AND

"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS"

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY ON THE ANCRE.
Our New Arm
"THE TANKS."
THE TANKS ADVANCING TO ACTION,
THE TANKS 'WALKING THROUGH' ALL OBSTRUCTIONS
CROSSING "NO MAN'S LAND,"
TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE TANKS.

Absolutely authentic—issued under the Censorship of British General Headquarters—actually taken on the battlefield.

ALSO

"GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME."

FILMS THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.
Sole Director for India and the East
MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

PRICES
at 10 p. m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
at 6-30 p. m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 & 4.

Plans open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co from Wednesday 9th May.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF NEW VARIETY BILL.
THE RENOWNED
SPANISH DANCERS AND SINGERS
LES BAUX MALAGAS
SIGNOR MALAGA
SIGNORITA MALAGA
will appear in their famous SPANISH SONGS AND DANCES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE ARTISTES
A SPLENDID FILM:—
THE MAGIC CARPET.

A comedy describing the intrigues of the court. The Prince was imprisoned because he loved a girl of a modest position, but the girl through the aid of a Magic Carpet given her by a Fairy got him released and also brought back in the heart of the father filial love.

And the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
showing: Duke of Connaught at St. Martin's in the Field,—Celebrations of St. David's Day in London and Liverpool,—Elephants as War Workers,—Whitechapel's War Heroes dedication of War Shrine etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER THRILLING PROGRAMME AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.
THIS WEEK
1 Pathe Colour Travel.
2 Pathe's Latest Gazette.
3, 4, 5 THE TWO DUCHESSES or A WOMAN'S REVENGE.
6 Lukes Preparations.

Time: 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY } MATINEE SHOW, PRIZE SHOW
LOOK OUT FOR
MACISTE ALPINO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

Two Shows Daily
6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pathe Presents
in collaboration with
Societe Generale de Cinematographe
THE
RIGHT TO LIVE
OR
"LE DROIT A LA VIE"
Scenario by M. Abel Gange

Mlle. Brabant
in the chief role

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE
LUKE AND THE BANK TAIL
A Comic that will make you laugh.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY
AND REVUE CO.
Presents the
MERRY MUSICAL MILITARY
EXTRAVAGANZA REVUE.
THE GAY HUSSARS
or the
GIRLS IN SCARLET & GOLD
A whirl-wind of
MUSIC MIRTH MELODY
Place: GAIETY on the Hooghly.
SEE
THE GAIETY DEFENCE FORCE
THE TRIBUNAL BOARD
THE MEDICAL EXAM.
The GAIETY TOWN GUARDS AT DRILL.
Inspection by
GENERAL CHARLES BLUFF.
The above Revue is rich with Chic and Dainty uniforms, Popular Choruses, Novelty DANCES, witty Dialogues and voted as A BRILLIANT GAIETY COSTUME SUCCESS.
NOTE
THE ONLY ALL THE YEAR ROUND MUSIC HALL IN BOMBAY AND PACKED NIGHTLY
N. B. The Revue is preceded by
HUGE VAUDEVILLES
THURSDAY NEXT MAY 10.
ANOTHER INDIAN
TOPICAL REVUE.
BOMBAY by NIGHT
Full of funny situations of the Bombay Nuts and
THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.
Including the Indian Pleader.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-night at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

JEALOUSY IN A SURGEON'S WIFE

is certain to react on her husband's career.

This makes more vital the question :

HAS A SURGEON THE RIGHT TO OPERATE ON HIS OWN WIFE?

Medical ethics forbid it but no laws prevent it. Should there be such a law? You will be able to answer that question only after you have seen

"PUPPETS OF FATE"

One of the intensely human

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Series of Film Problem Plays.

The Famous Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in one of his latest extravaganzas.

THE FLORA OF JAPAN.

WIFFLES and his DRAMA!

THE THRILLING, PATRIOTIC AND SENSATIONAL UNIVERSAL SERIAL

60,000 FEET LONG

"LIBERTY"

Commencing Saturday, 12th May

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

MARIE WALCAMP, EDDIE POLO

AND

JACK HOLT

PROMINENT ACTORS

FIRST INSTALMENT 8,000 FEET.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT ! ***at 9-30 p. m.*** ***TO-NIGHT*** !!

AT MUSTAN TANK, BELLASIS ROAD

Matinee on every Sunday at 4-30 p.m. again at night as Usual

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus

AND

Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals

Special Tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding. For particulars see our handbills.

Prof. Parsharamrao, *Proprietor.* **R. V. Patwardhan.** *Manager.*

WERE *YOU* PRESENT

WHEN "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" SERIAL WAS SHOWN?

IF YOU WERE

YOU MUST KNOW

FLORENCE LA BADIE

THIS FAMOUS ACTRESS

— IS FEATURED IN —

THE PRICE OF HER SILENCE

Thanhouser's "Big" production.

An intensely interesting drama of Love and Romance.

— CLEAN AND MORALISING —

Which we very much want you to see and want your friends and all to see.

BRING THE LADIES
BRING THE CHILDREN
THEY WILL LOVE IT

Two laughter provoking comedies and the usual Topical Gazette are other items.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

The Cinema that goes for and gives the cleanest and the best.

BROKEN ALL RECORDS

yes it is a fact

This Most Sensational Film Of The Year

THE GOLDEN ARROW
THE GOLDEN ARROW

has broken all previous records in right earnest. If you do not believe just spare one day in the week, and

SEEING IS BELIEVING

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30

USUAL HALF RATES.

To send you home in a jolly good mood

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

is at your service

At

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

Tel. 1882.

Illustrated Booklet, PRICE TWO ANNAS.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER!

Inform us of your birth-place, exact birt time (Standard, Madras or Bombay) date, an time of question.

CHARGE—One question for one rupee (Please do not send stamps.)

We have many certificates secured from various people. (All work by correspondence no time for personal interview).

V. N. KHANDEKAR,

9, Kasba, Poona City.

AMUSEMENTS.

— and again it is Ravengar the Mysterious who saves the luckless Leontine from the flames of the burning cabaret.

All through the fifteen startling episodes of

PATHE'S

THE Shielding Shadow

The Wonder Serial Featuring

Grace Darmond
Leon Bary Ralph Kellard

This mystifying character leaves but one question in your mind —WHO—WHAT—is the SHIELDING SHADOW?

You must see this greatest of all serials

By George B. Seitz Novelized by Randall Parrish

Latest of the £5,000,000 PATHE Serial Program

NOW AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE

Read the Story in this paper every Friday and Monday.

Time **7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.**

POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,

MARKET BOMBAY.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179 KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBA.

HELLER'S

GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents :

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

Disturbance persists in the North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, local in west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Central India, east in Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, north Madras coast, with a few falls in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Gujarat. The chief amounts are:—Udaipur and Cocanada one inch, Jubbulpore three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will generally decrease.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th May, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi and Lahore have had 0.15in. each and Ambala 0.65in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Thunderstorms have given local rain in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.40in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect except at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 0.85in. and Raipur 0.18in. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.38in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have slightly intensified and have given nearly general rain in the north Punjab and local rain in north Baluchistan and the east Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in Kathiawar and south Hyderabad. The slightly unsettled conditions off Kathiawar have disappeared.

Local dust or thunderstorms may occur in the north and the east Punjab and some dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana and the United and the Central Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible in Kathiawar and Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.807 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	74.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.736 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW ESE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	126 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.16 "
Do. do. year	1.84 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	7	m 11 46	28 7	7	m 5 0	15 2
		11 29a	20 1		5 39a	18 7
Tues.	8	m 0 24a	29 0	8	m 5 35	14 8
					6 19a	18 8
Wed	9	m 0 8	27 1	9	m 6 12	14 6
		1 4a	29 0		7 1a	18 10
Thur	10	m 0 50	26 10	10	m 6 51	14 8
		1 47a	28 10		7 46a	19 1
Fri.	11	m 1 36	26 6	11	m 7 32	15 3
		2 38a	28 4		8 36a	19 5
Sat.	12	m 2 27	25 11	12	m 8 18	16 2
		3 22a	27 9		9 35a	19 7
Sun.	13	m 3 25	25 8	13	m 9 13	17 3
		4 17a	27 2		10 52a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise:	Sunset:
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 4m
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4m
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th May 1917 was 30.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LISTS

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P L Argyle, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H Balkwill, Wiltshires.
Capt R B Brisco, Engineers.
Capt R W Brown, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A C Clark, Wilts.
Rev H J Collins, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut L R Dubois, Londons.
Second-Lieut C C Fraser, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C T Gibbs, Essex.
Second-Lieut S Horton, Wilts.
Second-Lieut C H Merriman, Wilts.
Second-Lieut G I Millar, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Morton, Camerons.
Lieut J W Morton, Leicesters.
Lieut S R Parsons, Wilts.
Second-Lieut E J Rapp, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Ronaldson, Camerons.
Capt J Russell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A Scott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A E Taylor, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H J H Toms, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H B Wilson, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J A Mitchell, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H E O M Dixon, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A H Nicholson, Manchesters.
Lieut F E G Southwell, East Yorks.

WOUNDED.

Capt G A Allen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H T Allwright, Royal Scots
Second-Lieut L D Ann, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W G Austin, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut C W Bartlett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F Bates, Manchesters.
Lieut L R Bearne, Wilts.
Second-Lieut H M Bond, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J C Bone, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F K Bowser, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Brockman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R W G Brown, Sherwoods.
Lieut L H Brown, Essex.
Second-Lieut H L Bryson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J Callan, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D J Campkin, Wilts.
Lieut H J Cavell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H F Coates, Wellingtons.
Capt G S Constable, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J H Cooper, Flying Corps.
Capt W K Crosby, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T A Crozier, West Surreys.
Capt J W De Burgh, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J E De Watteville, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R G Diss, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W A Drury, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L G Durno, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E W Forrest, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J K Fox, Seaforths.
Lieut N Frisby, Wilts.
Capt J R Gladstone, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W G Gorrod, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A V S Grant, Wilts.
Second-Lieut C S Gray, Wilts.
Second-Lieut F Grundy, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E D Horley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S W Haylock, Londons.
Second-Lieut H R Howell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W H Hughes, Trench Mortar Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W Hunter, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut M F Jarvis, Londons.
Second-Lieut B Johnson, Manchesters.
Capt J R Kemp, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E G Lane-Roberts, Leicesters.
Capt E F Ledward, Suffolks.
Lieut G E A Lewin, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A Lindley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Lindsay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J E Lindup, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Mackie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T D S McLaren, Black Watch.
Lieut A McPherson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A Marshall, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F W Marshall, Essex.
Second-Lieut K H Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B L Mathews, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut F St V Morris Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M H S Muir, Black Watch.
Capt J Murray, Royal Scots.
Capt S Norie-Miller, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J H O'Halloran, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S Park, Camerons.
Second-Lieut P B Pattison, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F W Peters, Essex.
Major W H Powell, Field Artillery.
Capt J A Pratt, Liverpools.
Capt A F C V Prendergast, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R J Pring, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F Proudfoot, Black Watch.
Lieut A D Payor, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut F R Rawes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E McC Reid, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T E Reid, Black Watch.
Lieut A F R D, Ryder, Field Artillery.
Capt R D S Shaw, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R Sheridan, Londons.
Second-Lieut P Snelling, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W S Spencer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F J E Stafford, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut W T Stevens, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut K C B Storey, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A M Taylor, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R R Taylor, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W B Taylor, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H J P Teague, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J H Thomas, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut M E Thomas, Engineers.
Capt J M Tierney, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A Tue, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut G W Turnpenny, Sherwoods.
Capt L G Watson, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut G H Watt, Black Watch.
Capt H C Watts, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut O White, Field Artillery.
Capt W S Wilson, Black Watch.
Capt M Wykes, Berkshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H W Clubb, Essex.
Lieut K Mackinnon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A B Viner, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J H Wilson, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Lieut L H Cantle, Yeomanry.
Capt J D Drayson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F B Goodison, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R E Gould, Essex.
Lieut R T B Schreiber, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut W R Whittaker, Herefords.

PRISONER.

Capt D H Pearson, Essex.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Gaukroger, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W M Higson, Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Fisher, Flying Corps.
Lieut H R Hele-Shaw, Flying Corps.
Capt S J Linzell, Medicals.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel J W M Morgan, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E W H Arliss, Liverpools.
Major H R Bowen, Essex.
Capt C R Cox, Sussex.
Capt F P Morley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T Sanderson, Cheshires.
Lieut F G Saunders, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S V Sutton, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L G H Dean, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R A Logan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K I Mackenzie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T J Owen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B W White, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut J F Holme, Highland Light Infantry.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, May 5th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,720,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	216,000
East Indian , , ...	175,000
American , , ...	29,75 000
Other , , ...	55,000
Total Sales	45,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	5,000
,, Export	—
East Indian ,, ...	—
,, ,, Stock	40,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,600
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	10,000
,, ,, Speculation	200
American Afloat	188,000
East Indian Afloat	24,000
Total Afloat	148,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, to Continent	20,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.50—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10¼
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	75 1/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	60,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	39,000
,, ,, to France and Continent ..	25,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,601,000
,, ,, at Interior Port	887,000

New York, May 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	11,400
utures at New York July	19 50
,, ,, Oct.	18.73
,, ,, Jan.	18.61
Spot Cotton at New York	20.10 + 5
,, ,, New Orleans	..
Futures at New Orleans July	18.68—17
,, ,, Oct.	18.09—17

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69
Government Securities 3%	59
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

London, May 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Featureless Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
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Consols 2½ %	55½
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Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69
Government Securities 3%	59
Ex. London at Paris ex. Francs	27 15

BAR SILVER.

London, May 3rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945 Ex-Dividend.	£91½
5% New Ex Dividend.	£94 3/8

London, May 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945 Ex-Dividend	£91½
5% New Ex-Dividend	£94½

London, May 5th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945 Ex-Dividend	£91½
5% New Ex Dividend	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 3rd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Buyers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June ..	3

London, May 4th.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	70 0

SUGARS.

Sugars no change same as above

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Paid	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June ..	3

London, May 5th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Value	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June ..	3/0½

London, May 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	89/0
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Quoted	87/0

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	660
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	610
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	700
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers ..	645

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. ..	21/4½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept. ..	21/5½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do. Karachi July Sept ..	23/2½

The Calcutta Police are now seeking by a house to house visitation to discover any Europlan British subjects who have not registered the Indian Defence Force Act.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 7.

There was little or no change in the bazaar yesterday (Sunday).

To-day the market opened at about 3 p.m. the tone being quiet but steady with Fine Broach May quoted Rs. 388 and Fine Bengal May Rs. 388/89. There was little doing in Fine Broach May and the closing rate was Rs. 384, but for July, business was done at Rs. 398 and afterwards at Rs. 396. In Bengals for May and July a small business has been done. Fine Khamgaon Akola May and all Southern descriptions were neglected, and the prices quoted below are *nominal*. The market closed quiet with an easier tone.

In New Crop a trifling business was reported in the bazaar in Good Broach April on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms; and a hundred bales or so were done between European buyers and sellers on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms:—

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	385
Fine Broach	July	398
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	May	360
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	287
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	301
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	381
Good H. G. Westers	May-June	371
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	371
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	385

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	356½
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	267

QUOTATIONS 9-30 p.m.

M. G. Bengal Fine	May	287
M. G. Bengal Fine	July	298
M. G. Fine Broach	May	386
M. G. Fine Broach	July	396

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	268/9
Good Broach	April	359

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana					Ready.
M. G. Bengals	301	291	281		,,
M. G. Scinde Punjab	303	293	283		,,
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		379	367		,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		379	367		,,
M. G. Yeotmal		367	352		,,
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		363	348		,,
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		361	346		,,
M. G. Amaoti		360	349		,,
M. G. Broach		388	384	380	,,
M. G. Muttia		326	312		,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		..			,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 7th May 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	301	289	279	..	Ready & May
Bengals (M G)	..	293	266	..	1/25 Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	303	293	281	..	Ready & May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	390	Ready
	..	..	..	396	June/July
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	358	330	..	Ready & May
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	356	328	..	Ready & May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	361	330	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	366	344	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	370	353	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	372	355	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	389	367	394	Ready
	..	384	..	..	May 17
Kudi Viragpur	..	..	..	356	1/25th Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	400	385	..	Ready
	..	324	312	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	377	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	373	June/July
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	366	Ready
	..	..	..	379	June/July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	389	June/July
	..	..	..	384	Ready
	..	..	..	393	June/July

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 7th—4-30 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.	April May Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	4 4 0	6 0 6	.. .. ..
White Cawnpore 70-80	4 4 0	6 0 6	.. .. ..
,, Karachi Bangia	4 4 0	6 0 6	.. .. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0	6 0 6	.. .. ..
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0	.. .. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0	.. .. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14	8 8 4	0 0 ....
,, Brown Thin	7 0 0	7 8 0	.. .. ..
Teelseed White 85.15	4 8 0	5 8 0	.. .. ..
,, Gajar 75.25	4 4 0	5 4 0	.. .. ..
,, Gajar 50.50	4 2 0	5 0 0	.. .. ..
,, Black	3 6 0	5 7 0	.. .. ..
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	7 0 0	.. .. ..
Groundnuts ..	3 6 0	5 0 0	.. .. ..
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 4 0	.. .. ..
Jawa ..	2 8 0	4 4 0	.. .. ..
Arandia ..	3 8 0	5 7 0	.. .. ..
Forward,	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, April-May	5 6	.. ..	.. ..
Linseed May	8 9 3	.. ..	.. ..
,, Sept.	9 3 0	.. ..	.. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th instant:—

Cotton	10,915	bales.
Wheat	6,858	cwts.
Linseed	13,864	,,
Rape, Raj and Mustardseed, etc.	2,955	,,
Gingellyseed	25	,,
Poppyseed	Nil.	,,
Groundnuts	928	,,
Castorseed	2,275	,,
Rice	5,770	,,
Myraboollams	4,515	,,
Cottonseed	1,130	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	,,
Gram	298	,,
Joowar	1,844	,,
Maize	Nil.	,,
Barley	808	,,

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by Rail on 4th May, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	25,920
B. B. & C. I. Railway	17	20,786

BULLION.

The silver market is steady for May delivery and for June settlement the market is easy.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-14.
Silver 1 Set. Ex-duty 92-2.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 90-8.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 190½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 258½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 101½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ pen cent Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull to-day in the absence of buyers. Sunday speculators were unloading due to money tightness.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,420 to 1,392/8 Madhawjis from 1,522/8 to 1,495, Fazulbhoys from 605 to 595 Crescents from 185 to 182/8, Currimbhoys from 282/8 to 280, Nagpurs from 2,270 to 2,250, Indore Malwas between 360 and 355, Smiplex between 587/8 and 580, Bombay Uniteds were quiet at 640, Indian Bleachings at 270, Pearls at 425.

Tata Iron ordys were placed between 227/8 to 200 and Defds between 940 and 925. Katni ordys were quiet at 260 and Defds at 970.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 41/8, Central India Minings at 42 Alcocks at 790, Bombay Burmas at 950 Bombay Trams at 300 and Tata Hydros at 1,090.

The Market closed easy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 5th May, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,52,32,740	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,93,735	
		5,59,26,475
Other Deposits		13,12,90,008
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		27,68,580
Total Rs.		20,89,91.695

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,97,91,723
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,25,66,100
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,57,22,879
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,08,11,380
Dead Stock	10,16,492
Stamps	8,279
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	18,10,516
Sundries	5,11,612
Cash	6,35,66,915
Total Rs.	20,89,91.695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

RAILWAYS.	For Feb. 17.	Increase or decrease compared with February 1916.	From 1st October to 28th February 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley ..	1,20,120	—71,983	7,08,824	—1,70,567
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	33,056	+36	1,36,368	—3,302
Ahmedabad Dholka ..	9,009	—1,262	46,497	—1,804
Guzerat ..	29,476	+4,488	1,35,041	+25,507
Central Provinces	59,342	+4,500	2,01,095	+44,371

RAILWAYS.	For week ending 21st Apr. 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding week of 1916.	From 1st April to 21st April 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	3,700	—1,527	31,400	—5,850
Sialkot-Narowal	4,700	+1,394	13,800	+2,268
Mandra-Bhon..	3,900	+610	10,750	+1,961

GOVERNMENT AND THE HIDE AND TANNING INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

It is amusing to read the letter of your correspondent who styles himself as "Fairness." From the trend and tone of his letter, it appears that this new champion on the side of "Fairness" has not studied carefully the history of the tanning industry of hides and the present Government control of the same. Had he been really a Knight-Templer on the side of "Fairness," he would have carefully enquired into the grievances of your former correspondent. "A sufferer", before hurriedly rushing into print. Had he done so, and had he personally taken the trouble and care to study the treatment (which is far from desirable) that is meted out daily to everybody—whether he be a respectable tanner, bark or lime merchant or a butcher—at the hands of this All-powerful Hides' Inspector, I am sure, this new champion of "Fairness" would not only have congratulated your correspondent "A sufferer" on his moral courage, but would actually have come forward as a true Knight-Templer of yore on the side of one whom he is now unjustly taking to task. However it is not too late even now, and if he goes and interviews the tanners the bark or lime merchants, and butcher, it would help him to clear his illusions and delusions.

Indeed, Sir, in the name of "Fairness" for which he seems to stand, I would request your correspondent, if he is influential enough, to have a peep into the Government records regarding the percentage of rejected hides of individual tanners and if he studies and compares the said percentage of the same during the period when Messrs. C. J. Mathews & Co., were Government agents for selecting hides, and the uncalled for rise in the said percentage from the very day of selecting by the present Hides Inspector, then a sudden decrease and eventually a steady rise in the same. I am certain your correspondent would feel the injustice of the remarks.

As regards the para of your correspondent "Fairness's" letter, may I be permitted to point out the nett result of "the best expert advice," let alone the looking after of the interest of bark merchants and the tanners? Just before the Hides Inspector took up the task of regulating the supply as well as the rates of Aval Bark, under the abovementioned "best experts advice", the tanners were getting a sufficient quantity of bark. Since the Government Hides Inspector acting on the "best expert advice" the supply has been diminished with the merciless pulling down of rates. Not only are almost all the tanners practically without bark, but the Government tanneries are also in the same state. And I understand, the Hides Inspector is now forced to raise the rates. This is sufficient, Sir, to give you a clear idea of the interest of the tanners, bark merchants and finally of the Government being well looked after.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

INDIAN SEABORNE TRADE.

WHEAT AND JUTE EXPORTS IN 1916-17.

The following table shows the exports by sea to foreign countries of wheat on private and Government account during the twelve months ending March, of the three official years 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1913-14 (pre-war period).

	Twelve months, April to March 1913-14 (pre-war year) tons.	1915-16 tons.	1916-17 tons.
To United Kingdom ..	783,746	605,136	407,273
,, France	162,483	12,736	159,804
,, Italy	38,762	1,000	124,902
Total (including other countries)	1,202,205	652,879	733,663

The exports during 1916-17 showed an increase of 12 per cent. as compared with 1915-16 but a decrease of 39 per cent. as compared with the pre-war period 1913-14. The exports to Italy showed a considerable increase, while those to the United Kingdom decreased.

JUTE.

The exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries during the twelve months ending March, of the three official years 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1913-14 were as follows:—

	Twelve months, April to March 1913-14 (pre-war year) tons.	1915-16 tons.	1916-17 tons.
To United Kingdom ..	290,369	338,661	260,227
,, France	72,708	29,639	44,837
,, Spain	21,181	39,333	37,093
,, United States of America	117,744	106,633	123,714
Total (including other countries).	768,451	600,113	539,768

The total exports in 1916-17 showed a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with 1915-16, and of 30 per cent. as compared with the pre-war period 1913-14. As compared with 1915-16, the exports to the United States of America and France increased, while those to the United Kingdom and Spain decreased.

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

The exports of gunny bags were as follows:—

	Twelve months, April to March 1913-14 (pre-war year) bags (1,000)	1915-16 bags (1,000)	1916-17 bags (1,000)
To United Kingdom ..	27,524	297,302	349,456
,, Russia	..	86,150	78,261
,, France	797	85,689	30,579
,, United States of America	58,009	44,095	32,57
,, Australia	64,860	50,038	75,527
Total (including other countries).	368,759	794,153	804,967

The total exports during the twelve months of 1916-17 increased, mainly owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Australia increased her demand, while shipments to the United States of America, France, and Russia decreased.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Montagu in their Circular, dated 29th March, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its Note issue shows a slight reduction of £38,165, as compared with last week's return.

The Rhodesian Gold output for February 1917 amounted to £229,734, as compared with £313,769, in February 1916 and £296,113, in January 1917.

Further large remittances have been made from Canada to New York amounting to $20,000,000, whilst $2,724,000, has been exported thence to Cuba and Spain.

The following details are taken from the North China Herald under date January 27th 1917:—"With the great development and her export trade, Japan's gold specie during last year underwent a large increase both at home and abroad. According to investigations made by the Finance Department, reports the "Japan Chronicle", the total amount of specie on December 31 last was Y714,000,000, as against Y516,000,000, at the end of the preceding year, or an increase of Y198,000,000. The following figures show the latest returns as to the proportions held at home and abroad in comparison with the previous year:—

Dec. 31 1915 (Y1,000,000)	Dec. 31 1916 (Y1,000,000)	Increase. (Y1,000,000)
At Home 137	227	99
Abroad 379	487	108
Total 516	714	198

According to the latest investigations made by the Department of Finance, the total gold specie of Japan on the 13th instant amounted to Y709,000,000, showing a decrease of Y5,000,000, on the figures at the end of last year. Of the total amount Y223,000,000, was held at home and Y486,000,000, abroad and the decrease in the former amounted to Y4,000,000, and in the latter to Y1,000,000."

The Central News learns from Amsterdam that the German Federal Council has adopted a resolution in favour of the minting of 10 pfennig coins of zinc.

SILVER.

The market on the whole has been quiet, and, in the absence of competition with the demand for Indian Coinage, the price receded by a sixteenth at a time until 35, 11/16 was quoted on the 27th instant. As a proof of how uncertain the market really is, and how small are the available supplies, yesterday quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of no less than 7/16 of a penny. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected but the undertone remains good.

The amount of silver in the Indian currency reserves continues to dwindle as is shown by the last 3 returns received by cable:—

Notes in Circulation:—8,715, March 7; 8,623, March 15; 8,518, March 22.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion:—1,941, March 7; 1,917, March 15; 1,872, March 22.

Gold Coin and Bullion in India:—1,223, March 7; 1,231, March 15; 1,171, March 22.

Gold In England:—818, March 7; 743, March 15; 746, March 22.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars as compared with 2,400 bars last week. The stock in Shanghai on 24th March, 1917, consisted of about 31,300,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,400,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,500,000 ounces in Sycee and 17,600,000 dollars on 17th March, 1917.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard:—

March 23, 35 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 24, 35 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 26, 35 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 27, 35 11/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 28, 36 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 29, 35 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average:—35.843.
Bank Rate:—5½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.:—77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16 above that fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FINAL M. B. S., EXAMINATION.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

Vasantrai Lakshmishankar Dakshi, Dattatraya Mahadev Bhatavadekar, Moreshwar Balkrishna Garde, Hiranand Tolaram Hathiramani, Mathuraprasad Ramjimal Jattley, Prabhakar Sarvottam Karnadkar, Gopal Narayan Khanna, Hazel Machado, Laxmidas Ranchhoddas Mehta, Ramchand Woorgani, Nadirsha Tarachand, Jamshedji Jal. Hari Ballabhdas Nannorya, Gopalkrishna Ramrao Padbidri, Bhau Rangnath Patharkar Indulal Sevaklal Dave, Ghordandas Khamdedia, Nazareth John Ramji, Bapat Ganesh Vincent, Farekh Mahadev, Nathalal Jetalal, Francis Joseph Sequeira, Abdul Rahim Syed, Chaganlal Damodar Thakkar.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION—NOT CLASSED.

Chaganlal Motichand Contractor, Purshotam Vishwanath Gakhale, Antoneth Saldanha, Baharsing Jagatsing Ajwani, Vithaldas Jivraj Doshi, Hormusji Dinshaw Kalapesi, Bhaskar Gangadhar Kelkar, Sourendra Mohon Pathak, Manuel Joseph Saldanha, Nilkanth Anant Dalvi.

PASSED IN ALL SUBJECTS EXCEPT ONE.

Moro Narayan Agashi, Shankar Ganesh Chavan, Purshotam Gopal Gune, Natamlal Popathbhai Nankad, Dayaram Harumal Mirchandani, Ezekiel Samuel Moses, Shankar Ganpatrao Wagle, Keshav Ganesh Mohile, Narhari Purushottam Paithankar.

PASSED IN PART I.

Keshav Ganesh Mohile, Ezekiel Samuel Moses, Karuna Shankar Raval, Vaidya Ambashankar, Khubilal Bhauwarlal, Shantilal Harilal Mehta.

PASSED IN PART II.

More Narayan Agashe, Mohan, Lal Brij, Shankar Ganesh, Chaven, Purshotam Ganapatsinh Doctor, Purshotam Gopal Gune, Natamlal Popatbhai Naukad, Dayram Mirchamdani, Paithankar Harumal, Purshotam Nahari, Shankar Ganpatrao Wagle, Bernard Pereira.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. E. (MECHANICAL.)

SECOND CLASS.

Gapaliengar Kemandur, Mahadev Venkatesh.
Gopaliengar Kamandur gets the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

In the order of merit:—Namagundlu, Vasudevachar Srinavasamurti, Chennigiri Ramchandra Rao, Ganesh Dattaraya Vidya, Vaman Krishna Mahajan, Kadaba Srinavasamurti.

SECOND CLASS.

Annaji Krishna Amingad, Jitendra Nath Banerji, Virbhadrayya Shivrudrayya Belvadi, Erachsha Merwanji Bhaka, Dattatraya Ramchanndra Bhalerao, Narayan Krishna Bhonsale, S. N. Chuckerbutty, Maneklal Ambalal Desai, Madhava Rau Deshpande, Burjor Jamshedji Doctor, Hargovandas Gafalbhai Doshi, Hiralal Gokaldas Doshi, Janardan Trimbak Gadre, Ardeshir Danjibhai Gilder, Narandas Vaghji Goghari, Vishvanath Vinayak Gupte, Himayat Ali Khan, Kadabad Venkatrama Iyengar, Shantriai Ranchodrai Muzumdar, Narayansharma Srikantiah Mysore, Erach Ardeshir Nadirshah, Robert Charles Paranjoti, Moreshwar Sadashiv Paranjpe, Homi Dinshahji Pastakia, Bapubhai Desaibhai Patel, Sorabji Dadabhai Patel, Kanchanlal Trikamlal Patva, David Perry, Shankar Bhalchandra Purandare, Dilip Maganrai Raiji, Anant Keshav Ranade, Mahadev Govind Rabade, Ramalinga Reddy, Vishindas Hassamal Sadarangani, Madhav Vyankatesh Sohoni, Hari Vishnu Sovani, Bangadharappa Mariyappa Sulkunte, Burjorji Pestanji Surti Kuryan Kyparad Thomas, Dwarkanath Ganesh Vaingankar, Ardeshir Dinshaw Vehvaivala.

Maneklal Ambelal Desai wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship and Namagundhi Vasudevchar Srinavasamurti the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS.

In the order of Merit:—Balvant Bhasker Patkar; Mahadev Narayan Ranade, Jevandas Devidas Pherwani, Dattatraya Krishna Mthure, Kambam Venkalavaradan Iyengar, Kudaba Garudachar, Goverdhandas Muchand Menghanani, Narayan Pandurang Gurjar.

SECOND CLASS.

Krishnarao Ramchandra Akerkar, Nanda Charan Das, Chootubhai Gulabbhai Desai, Gajanan Mahadevprasad Desai, Bhalchandra Vaman Dhadphale, Krishnaji Raghoji Ghatge, Narasimha Nonvinkere Iyengar, Nonvinkere Seshadri Iyengar, Vishnu Parashuram Kanhere, Lokumal Gangaram Michandani, Narayendas Maniram Mirchandani, Vaman Rangnath Moholkar, Lakshmansastri Narshimsastri Municoti, Tumkur Narayanaiengar, Siddeshwar Vishnu Pandit, Ghatack Choudhury S. C. Roy, Venkat Ranga Setlur, Krishen Jethanand Shivdasani, Dildar Hosain Syed, Rochiram Tharumal Thadhani, Jehangir Nadirsha Vakil.

Jehangir Nadirsha Vakil gets the Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia Scholarship.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL.)

FIRST CLASS.

S. Hutcharao Kuduvalli.

SECOND CLASS.

K. S. R. Iyengar.

DEGREE OF B. E. (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS.

In the order of Merit;—Chinlaman Govind Kale, Dandoo Govind Sovani, Marzba Cawasji Master, Gopal Ramchandra Kale.

SECOND CLASS.

Merwanji Shapurji Antia, Edalji Cooverji Bharucha, Jitendranath Bose, Jamshed Bomnaji Boyce, Thakurdas Haesomal Butani, Chhatumal Jhamandas Changulani, Kershasp Hormusji Dastur, Bapalal Vanichand Doshi, Moreshwar Pandurang Godgil, Kadaba Raghavachar Garudachar, Ishvarlal Himatlal Ghodadra, Vinayak Vithal Gokhale, Nariman Ratanji Green, Mahadev Khanderao Gupte, Jijibhoy Sorabji Jagus, Bachanalli Jayaramchar, Vaman Keshav Joglekar, Udharam Sukhramdas Jotwani, Chunilal Kapurchand Kothari, Iyengar Belagode Krishna, Yog Dhyan Kumar, Moreshwar Dajiba Lohit, Bomanji Kyani Major, Ramniklal Tajidas Mehta, Tolaram Khanchand Mirchandani, Framroze Dadabhoy Mistry, Framroze Ardeshir Nadershah, Ramarao Karikenahali Narasimhamurti, Kothandaramiah Ramaswamiah Panyam, Shripad Krishna Paranjpe, Chhabildas Jaikisondas Paymaster, Singanellore A. Ramakrishnan, Kaza Ramchandarao, Damodar Hari Ranade, Hormazdyar Minocher Rao, Rustomji Burjorji Sanjana, Hayamal Mulchand Shadadpuri, Bindiganavale Singaengar, Vishwanath Vasudev So

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st Vad of Vaish k, 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Parsi: 30th of Avan, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.; Sunset: 7h. 2m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Annual Meeting, Bombay Improvement Trust Office 6 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.
Lotus Day Celebration of Theosophical Society Blavatsky Lodge, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m.
City Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESADY, May 9.

Indian Economic Society 1st Annual Meeting, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Homeward Mails close at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted till 8 a.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abas, Mohamerah Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Their Excellencies formally open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Bragaza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. 'Who is Guilty"?
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

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ANSWERS TO-CORRESPONDENTS.

RUSTOM M. BROACHA:—We do not think any good purpose would be served by the publication of your letter. We are quite satisfied that you are under a misapprehension and it is for you to avail yourself of the opportunity which has been offered to you to satisfy yourself. The appeal you make to the Editor is gratuitous, offensive and quite unnecessary, as you ought to know.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

KASHALKAR-HERLEKAR.—Mr. N. Y. Kashalkar B.A., was married to Miss Shantabai Herlekar B.A. Marriage registered under Civil Marriage Act on 7th May, 1917.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

May 7.

No. 121. Starength.—Corps Order No. 93 dated 23-4-17 relating to Spr. J. T. Robertson is hereby cancelled.

No. 122. Transfers.—The following transfers from No. 1 Reserve Company are made from date.

To No. 1 General Service Company.
No. 53 Sergt. J. Hayward.
No. 201 Gnr. W. Kelly.
No. 225 Gnr. S. G. Downing.
To No. 2 General Service Company.
No. 230 Gnr. W. Bass.
No. 226 Gnr. A. H. Horesfall.
No. 227 Gnr. J. N. Harrop.
No. 220 Gnr. H. Seaton.

R. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery I. D. F.

NOTICE.

Rifles must be returned to Headquarters early this week. It is notified for information that medical certificates from military medical officers only will be accepted as a reason for non-attendance at parades.

The Quarter-Master's stores are open from 9 to 10-30 each morning for the issue of stores.

Pay due to any N. C. O. or man should be drawn from Headquarters after parade time either morning or evening.

The Committee of the Rifle Association will meet at 7 p.m., on Thursday the 10th instant.

There will be meeting of Staff Sergts. and Sergts. at 7 p.m., on Thursday the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE P, V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

FOR SALE.

TWO LINOTYPE DUPLEX DOUBLE LETTER MODEL NO. 10. FOR SALE AT THE "CHRONICLE PRESS." Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalin, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

THEFT OF CLOTHES WORTH RS. 1,650.

Abdulla Nazaralli, of Khoja Street has reported to the police theft of clothing valued at Rs. 1,650 from his house after breaking it open in his absence.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

BABU PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY,

In April, 461 males, 58 females and 101 children, making a total of 620 patients were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary, at Pydhowni.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Lotus Day will be celebrated by some of the Bombay Lodges of the Theosophical Society jointly, at the Blavatsky Lodge, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. P. K. Telang will speak about "The Theosophical Leaders." The public are cordially invited.

THEFT FROM THE DOCKS.

SUPERVISOR AND TALLY CLERK SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Henry Edward Sherry, a Supervisor in the Bombay Port Trust, at present attached to the S. and T. Corps, with theft of nine army pen-knives worth Rs. 11-4 from No. 3 Shed of the Alexandra Docks on the 6th instant and George Smith, a tally clerk in the Port Trust with receiving and retaining the said pen-knives.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused who was 19 years old, said he stole the property on a sudden temptation. Both the accused were fined Rs. 10 each, and the second accused was also given one day's simple imprisonment.

AN OPIUM GANG.

LARGE HAUL MADE AT MODY BUNDER

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Chief Excise Inspector Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha charged one Dada Ahmed Suleman, an engraver, with possessing, without a license or permit, 7 pounds and 2½ tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 352. The Khan Saheb deposed that on information received, he was watching at Frere Road, together with his men, when he saw the accused with a bundle under his arm, about to enter Mody Bunder. He stopped him on suspicion and on searching him found the bundle containing the opium.

The accused who was said to belong to the gang of one Aboo Mogul (now undergoing sentence of imprisonment), was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BHUSAWAL'

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the morning of the 3rd a telegram reached me informing me of the sad demise of my relative driver Kaikhushru Jehangir Ichhaporia stationed at Bhusawal. On the following morning we were informed that the unfortunate event had taken place while he was working his train in consequence of nearly half the portion of the load of a Goods Train that was in advance of him parting owing to the breakage of a coupling and both this broken portion and his train travelling in contrary direction at about 30 miles an hour met at mileage 341 where there are steep descending grades on both sides and you may imagine what sort of an impact this could have been when the clash was heard from about three to four miles distance. On the information reaching Bhusawal, relief trains with medical aid were soon despatched and everything possible was done to assist in removing the dead bodies of the driver Kaikhushru and one stoker who had died on the spot. The second fireman died about 24 hours after.

On the second morning when I arrived at Bhusawal with the Calcutta Mail, myself and my relatives were informed that the deceased was buried under the engine which had capsized and the tremendous mass of debris of broken wagons and coal was so great that the engine could not be reached to be lifted to remove the dead bodies under it.

Finding this situation we at once repaired to the scene of accident and saw for ourselves the difficulty in which the District Officers were and how busily they were engaged in doing their best to obtain the dead bodies and clearing the line so as to avoid further transhipment of passengers.

On our arrival there we saw several of the old Parsi residents of Bhusawal who had gone to the scene immediately upon the information reaching them to bring the dead body of the deceased Kaikhushru driver. Not only by them but by several others that were there we were informed as to the very zealous way in which Mr. Keily and his subordinates including the Traffic carriage and the engineering officers and staff were at work continuously for the last 40 hours and we were very much touched when we heard that Mr. Keilly, District Loco Superintendent, was having fatherly sympathy towards his deceased subordinates and greatly shared in the bereavement of their families and was doing his best to respect their religious feelings in seeing that the dead Bodies were delievered to their respective communities when the dead bodies were recovered from the debris.

So on behalf of the three bereaved families I take this opportunity of expressing our grateful and sincere thanks to Mr. Keilly and all those on the scene doing their best to get at the dead bodies as quickly as they can.

In conclusion, I should not forget to thank those of my community who had repaired and stayed at the scene of accident for 60 hours and also the Police Officers on the scene in rendering assistance all over. At the same time I should not forget to express my sincere thanks to the European and my own and other native communities who deeply sympathised in our bereavement.—Yours etc.,

R. J. MEDORA,
351, Lohar Street,
Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 7th May, 1917.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

JOINT FAMILY AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

FULL BENCH JUDGMENT.

JUSTICE SHAH'S DIFFERING JUDGMENT.

Isap Ahmed Mograria and others v. Abrahim Ahmedji Mograria and others.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor, Beaman, Macleod, Heaton, Shah and Marten.)

This was an appeal under the Letters Patent against the decision of Justice Batchelor in second appeal No. 474 of 1914, preferred against the decision of Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, District Judge of Broach.

The appeal arose out of the partition suit brought by the parties concerned. The law point involved was whether the article 127 of the Limitation Act could be applied to the Mahomedans or not.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The following question has been referred to a Full Bench: Whether Article 127 of the second schedule of Act XV of 1877 can apply to the property of a Mahomedan (or any other person) not being a Hindu, and not having been proved to have adopted as a custom the Hindu Law of the joint family? The question referred to is expressed to relate to the application of Art 127 of the second schedule of Act XV of 1877; the reference is however made in a suit brought when the Limitation Act of 1908 had come into operation. Therefore, we take the question as relating to article 127 of the later Act.

"JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY."

The exact point for determination is whether the three words "joint family property" as occuring in Article 127 of the Act of the Act of 1908 mean anything but property of a joint family in the sense in which the expression 'joint family' is understood amongst Hindus. Of the three words so arranged two constructions are possible. Either 'joint family' must be a compound adjective qualifying 'property' or 'family property' must be a compound substantive qualified by the adjective 'joint.' The word 'joint' may be construed in a technical legal sense or in a loose popular sense. In India 'joint' in the article, if used in a technical legal sense would attract to itself the word 'family' and form a compound adjective connoting "operating to a joint family", living as an undivided Mitakshara or an undivided Davabhaga family life. In a loose popular sense "joint family property' might mean undivided property of a family.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HYPHEN.

The expression 'joint family property' is first to be found in the Indian Statute Book in Cl. 13 of the section 1 of Act XIV of 1859. In Bengal (see 5 W. R. 238: W. R. 45 and 22 W. R. 185) and in Bombay (see P. J. for 1881 p. 150) effect was given to the expression in the Act of 1859 as embracing undivided property of members of Mahomedan families not shown to be joint families in the Hindu sense. That construction was only possible if 'family property' was read as a compound substantive. In the Act of 1871 the legislature not only confined the words to an Article expressly dealing with Hindus alone but coupled 'joint' to 'family' by the use of a hyphen. This hyphen appears in all copies and editions of the Act to which we have had access. In the Limitation Act of 1877, the expression 'joint family property' again appears in the same connection but the Article (127) is no longer confined to Hindus but applies to any 'person.' The intention to couple 'joint' with 'family' is again emphasised by a hyphen. This we have verified by reference to the first publication of the Act for general information in the "Gazette of India" for 21st July, 1877 after it had received the Viceroy's accent and also by reference to the official copies issued from the Government Press in Calcutta in 1878. It follows we think, that 'joint family' in Article 127 of the Act of 1877 must be read as a compound adjective and the expression 'joint family property' must be read as property appertaining to a joint family.

INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This being so, we think "Gulam Hussein v. Bibi Anvarunnisse" P. J. for 1885 upon which a long series of Bombay cases is based was wrongly decided. There is good reason to believe that Sir Charles Sergeant was misled by the edition of West's Bombay Code then before him. That was the Edition of the Indian Statutes in general use by judges of this Court in 1885. In West's Code Article 127 of the Act of 1871, is correctly printed with the hyphen, but the corresponding Article of the Act of 1877 is incorrectly printed in that it omits hyphen. The copy of the Act of 1877 then in Sir Charles Sergeant's Court has the words 'joint family property' printed exactly as they were in the Act of 1859. Sir Charles Sargent's use of decisions under the Act of 1859 for the construction of the Act of 1877 is therefore quite intelligible; we do not think it would be intelligible if he had had the hyphened phrase before him. In article 127 of the Act of 1908 the wording is precisely the same as in the corresponding Article of the Act of 1877, but the hyphen is omitted. We have, however, for the period of 31 years from 1877 to 1908 the definite indication of the Legislature as we understood it, that the words in the connection in which they appear should be used in a particular sense and we do not think the omission of the indicative hyphen after so many years should be taken as importing an intention that a changed construction should be adopted.

ARTICLE HELD INAPPLICABLE.

It only remains to consider the argument based on the working rule 'sta decisis.' On the application of this rule we have two recent decisions of the Judicial Committee to guide us, namely, "Pate v. Pate:" 1915 A. C. 1100 and Privy Council Case "(Tricomdas Cooverji Bhoja v. Shri Gopinath Jiu Thakur)" of 1914 decided in 1916 to the effect that a long series of decisions based upon a clearly erroneous construction of an Act is not to be followed, while a long series of decisions based upon a construction not free from doubt should not be disregarded. There is no substantial reason for thinking the Mahomedan co-sharers, who have not yet sued to establish their right to share in family property, relying upon the previous Bombay decisions under Article 127 of the Act of 1877 will be prejudiced by the narrower construction of the Act of 1908 now adopted, for Article 144 sets up for excluding co-sharers practically the same period for prescription in the case of immoveable property as Article 127 while cases where undistributed moveable family property has existed since the death of the last owner for more than six years are so rare to make the reduction of the prescriptive period for 12 years under article 127 to six years under article 120 a hardship, which may safely be regarded as negligible. We answer the question referred in the negative.

SEPARATE JUDGMENT OF JUSTICES BEAMAN AND HEATON.

Justices Beaman and Heaton in a separate judgment observed:—

We only wish to add that certain passages in our referring judgment were written with special reference to the Mitakshara School which is predominant in this as ever the greater part of India. Under the Dayabhag School of Bengal rules differing in some important points from those of the Mitakshara regulate the constitution of the joint family, more particularly in its legal relations to property. But it is true that the joint Hindu family, as a definite legal entity, is as well known and recognized under the Dayabhag as under the Mitakshara School and so generally under the Hindu, as contra-distinguished from all other great systems of law. It is equally true, that the 'joint family' as a legal entity involving definite legal notions, incidents and consequences is unknown to any other great system of law prevailing in the Empire. So that where property is spoken of as belonging to a joint family, it must primarily be referred to a Hindu joint family, and only secondarily to such groups of non-Hindus as can prove that they have by custom adopted the Hindu law of the joint family.

JUSTICE SHAH'S DIFFERING JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in a differing judgment observed:—

Treating the question referred to the Full Bench as relating to the Limitation Act of IX of 1908, I am of opinion that Article 127 of the first schedule of the Act can apply to Mahomedans even though they may not be proved to have adopted as a custom the Hindu law of the joint family. I express no opinion, as it is not necessary to express any opinion, as to whether the Article can apply to persons other than Hindus and Mahomedans, who are not proved to have adopted as a custom the Hindu law of the joint family. The Article in terms applies to a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein. The answer to the question depends upon the construction to be placed upon the expression 'joint family property.' This expression was used in the Limitation Act XIV of 1859 section 1, cl. 13, and the decisions under that clause show that it was held to apply to Mahomedans. The corresponding article in the Act of 1871 was in terms confined to Hindus. In the Limitation Act of 1877 the word 'person' was substituted for the word 'Hindu'; and the article as thus altered was held applicable to Mahomedans by Sargent C. J. and Birdwood J. in the case of "Gulam Hussein v. Anvarnisa" (P. J. 1885 p. 170). This view was followed in subsequent decisions (see "Bavasha v. Masumsha": I. L. R. 14 Bom. 70; "Savadalli v. Amipbi"; and "Boo Fatma v. Boo Ghisanboo": I. L. R. 33 Bom. p. 719). The same view has been acted upon in other unreported cases in spite of the observations of Batty J. in "Abdul v. Mahomed": (5 Bom. L. R. p. 355) and of Beaman J. in "Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu v. Datu Jaffar": (I. L. R. 38 Bom. 449)

DEPARTURE FOR FORMER DECISIONS UNDESIRABLE.

After a careful consideration of the arguments on both sides, it seems to me that though there may be ground to prefer the view that the expression 'joint family property' in Article 127 is used in a technical and Hindu sense as interpreted by the Indian High Courts, and not in the broad and non-technical sense, in which it has been interpreted by different judges of this Court, the construction hitherto put upon it by this Court is a reasonably possible construction of the expression. At any rate, I am not satisfied that it is wrong. As this point relates to a rule of limitation affecting title to property I am of opinion that the view taken by Sargent C. J. in Gulam Hussein's case in 1885 should be adhered to. It seems to me that any departure from this long course of decisions is likely to result in injustice and hardship.

THE HYPHEN.

In the Act of 1859 there was no hyphen between the words 'joint' and 'family.' In the Act of 1871 there was hyphen between these words. In 1877 though the Article was altered, as already stated, the hyphen was retained. In the Act of 1908 the hyphen is omitted. This account of the use of a hyphen is interesting but in my opinion it is not safe to base any conclusion upon it. I see no sufficient reason to assume or to infer that the learned judges who decided Gulam Hussein's case had not noticed the hyphen between the words 'joint' and 'family' in the Act of 1877. The hyphen was certainly brought to the notice of the Court in Sayadalli's case in 1898, when Ranade J. observed that the use of the hyphen by itself did not justify any such restrictive interpretation. If the Article with the hyphen in the Act of 1877 could be applied, and I am not prepared to hold that the learned judges were wrong in applying it to Mahomedans generally in this Presidency, I see no reason why the Article without the hyphen in the Act of 1908 should be held to be inapplicable to them. I see no insuperable difficulty in interpreting the word 'joint' as meaning 'undivided'; and if the word be understood in that sense the view taken in Gulam Hussein's case and followed in subsequent cases becomes easily intelligible and acceptable.

In view of the judgment of my Lord the Chief Justice, which I have had the privilege of reading, I do not consider it necessary to state any reasons in detail for the conclusion that the expression 'joint family property' is susceptible of the construction put upon it in Gulam Hussein's case. I sincerely regret that I am unable to agree with my Lord the Chief Justice and my other learned colleagues on this question.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR LORRY.

MISHAP TO A GIRL IN LOWER COLABA,

Sakubai, an eight year old Hindu girl, while crossing Lower Colaba Road on Sunday afternoon got confused on seeing motor lorry No. 120 and was knocked down. She tried to roll out of the way and threw out her right arm, and the back wheel of the lorry passed over it, and severed it above the elbow. The girl has been taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Although there was not any apparent actively in the market to-day the transactions furnished by brokers shewed a fairly large turn-over in coal shares the prices of which were steady although somewhat easier in certain instances. Jute shares did not attract much attention, inquiry for these securities being quite of a retail nature. In other directions there was nothing of importance. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 15-4, 15-8; Bhalgora 39-12, 40-4; Bhulanbarrari 40-12; Borrea 17-8; Bokaro Ramgurh 12-4; Burrakur (ord) 45-10, 46; Equitable (pref) 98; Ghusick and Muslia 20, 20-4; Huntodih 17-4; Jainty Central 15-12, 16; Jumoni 8-6; Kasta 0-4-0; Premium; Lakurka 42-8; New Beerbhoom 53; Ondal 15-4, 15-8; Parasea 4-2, 4-4; Pench River 18; Saltore 10; Standard 42-12, 43; Sudamdih 4-2, 4-4.

Jute:—Alliance 265; Barnagore (ord) 85, 86, 87; Belvedere 308, 310; Clive (ord) 113, 113-4, 114-8, 114, 113-12; Delta 309; Howrah (ord) 265; Howrah (pref) 103, 104; Hooghly (ord) 48-8, 48-12; Hooghly (pref) 14-4; Kamarhatty 278; Lawrence (ord) 262 a.l.; Northbrook (ord) 25-12, 26, 26-4; Waverley 9-12.

Miscellenous:—Hosiarpore Doab Railway 111.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PROGRESS OF KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The annual meeting of the Managing Committee of the European General (St. George's) Hospital Endowment Fund and Khandalla Convalescent Home was held yesterday evening, Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., presiding, when the report for 1916 was submitted and passed. The report stated among other things:—

Endowment Fund No. 1.—The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 7,693-6-4 and on July 31st, 1916, Rs. 8,700-5-6, so that the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,106-15-2. Rs 5,000 remained on Fixed Deposit with the Chartered Bank. The payment of the grant of Rs. 200 per month to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association has been continued throughout the year. The receipts to this fund include the usual grant from the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The opening balance at the commencement of the season 1915-16 was Rs. 3,928-1-2, and the closing balance on the 31st July 1916, was Rs. 4,498-10-6, showing an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 570-9-4. There were only the usual expenses for running the Home during the year, but as there was a serious falling off in receipts as well as from patients' fees due partly to the war, the balance is less than it should have been, considering no painting or repairs were done. The lady superintendent reports that there were 320 visitors to the Home during the season. 102 were men 169 women and 49 children. Of these 116 were admitted free on subscribers tickets and 28 were nurses from St. George's and the J. J. Hospitals. The healt of all patients improved during their stay and since the new servants' quarters have been built, the health of the servants has been good. The tonga provided for the use of visitors has been most useful and paid for its keep. It has been arranged to make a connection with the Lonavla water supply during September, so that, there should in future be no shortage of water at the Home. The Committee again take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Revd. Mother Superior and the All Saints' Sisters for the work they have done in supervising the management of the Home and also to Miss Goldney and her staff for the very creditable manner that they have carried out their duties during the past season. The thanks of the Committee are also due to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., for again kindly acting as Honorary Auditors.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING THEM IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a Medical Conference was held on March 6th and 20th, 1917, to discuss the incidence and control of Venereal Diseases in Bombay. The Provisional Committee, which was appointed at this Conference, met on the 4th April, 1917, and decided to form the proposed League with the following *aims and objects*, adapted on the lines of the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, England:—

"To provide accurate and enlightened information as to the prevalence of these diseases, and as to the necessity for early treatment.

To promote the provision of greater facilities for their treatment.

To increase the opportunities of Medical Students and Practitioners for the study of these diseases.

To encourage and assist the dissemination of a sound knowledge of the physiological laws of life in order to raise the standard both of health and conduct.

To co-operate with existing associations, to seek their approval and support, and to give advice when desired.

To arrange, in connection with such organisations, for courses of lectures, and to supervise the preparation of suitable literature.

To promote such legislative, social and administrative reforms as are relevant to the foregoing aims and objects."

In view of the grave and far reaching effects of Venereal Diseases upon the individual and the race, the League earnestly appeals to the general public for substantial support for the furtherance of its aims and objects. Medical evidence establishes the fact that by early and efficient measures, it is possible to bring these diseases under control. Recent discoveries have enabled the Medical Profession to combat Venereal Diseases by methods which were unknown in the past. In order to carry out a vigorous campaign against these diseases in Bombay, it is hoped that a large number of the citizens of Bombay will enrol themselves as members of the League as early as possible.

The subscription (provisionally) for (a) Life membership is Rs. 100 and (b) for ordinary membership Rs. 7-8-0 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICE,

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 11th May 1917 and not on Thursday the 10th May 1917 as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on Friday the 11th May and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th May. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

BOMBAY MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDING BILL.

We have received a copy of a bill to amend the Bombay Medical Registration act of 1912, to introduce whhch the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has given notice to the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. The object of the bill is threefold, viz., (1) to increase the number of members elected to the Medical Council, (2) to remove the disqualification to be elected to the Council imposed on medical men of the rank of Hospital assistants and (3) to prevent the mischief likely to be created by the interpretation proposed to be put by the Council on the words "Infamous conduct in any professional respect" occurring in sections 7 and 9 of the Act.

The medical Council that administers this act is composed of a President and twelve members. The President and six members are nominated by the Governor-in-Council, four out of the remaining six being elected by medical graduates of the University of Bombay, and the remaining two by all other medical practitioners practising in Bombay Presidency and registered under the act. It is proposed by the bill to reduce the number of nominated members of the Council from six to four, and to give the medical faculty of the University of Bombay the right to elect two members, keeping the total number at 13.

Under the Act as it stands Hospital assistants and Sub-assistant Surgeons can vote for the election of members but cannot themselves stand as candidates. In other Provinces this class of medical men is not suffering from this disqualification. In March last the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved a resolution in the Legislative Council drawing the attention of Government to this anomaly. The Government accepted Mr. Parekh's resolution and the proposal is now included in this bill.

The third part of the Bill is rather an important one and is meant to prevent the abuse to which the act is proposed to be put by the Medical Council, by threatening the removal from the register the name of any medical man interesting himself in any indigenous system of medicine. "Infamous conduct in any professional respect," on the part of a registered medical man, disqualifies him from being allowed to continue on the register of the Council and thus from enjoying certain privileges the registration gives. "Infamous conduct" would ordinarily mean a line of conduct in one's profession, which deserves detestation and is held in abhorrence by the society, according to lexicographers. The Council however, proposes to give a new and strange meaning to it and considers any act of associating with the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine or with any school or college teaching any of these systems, equivalent to "Infamous conduct." Such a distortion of the meaning of the words is altogether inconceivable, but as a matter of fact the Medical Council of this province has attempted to give such a meaning to the phrase. Any other system of medicine but the Western is considered 'untouchable' by them or by those medical men who are registered under the Act and any registered medical man, who associates during his professional work with men practising or learning any such untouchable system or a School or College teaching it is considered liable to be excommunicated for the "Infamous" conduct of having anything to do with these undesirable systems. It seems very strange that Lord Hardinge opened a great Ayurvedic-Unani College in Delhi, just before leaving office, while our Medical Council which has got the traditions of our bureaucracy at its considers any contact with such a school or college as not only undesirable but "Infamous." It is in order to prevent this abuse of law that the Hon. Mr. Patel has come to the assistance of indigenous medical sciences by introducing a clause in this bill mentioning that any kind of contact with any of the oriental systems of medicine shall not be deemed infamous conduct.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—You will admit that since your correspondent, "Anti-humbing rate payer" has assumed a pseudonym he surely deserves no notice at all.

He begins by saying that our Municipal affairs should be publicly investigated as these of Bandra and wakes up and says that the defects therein, if any, will not be "so stupendous."

Your correspondent probably forgets that the Municipal institutions are after all of human making, and as such they cannot boast of perfection all round. Differences of opinion amongst members there will always be, but to accuse them therefore, as your correspondent does of "default in duty" is, I beg to submit, transgressing the bounds of decorum and betraying an amount of ignorance for which your correspondent deserves pitying.

Further your correspondent in the name of the Kurla residents makes a broad and sweeping assertion without citing a single instance in support of the same that the revenues are not spent towards welcome reforms. Will he point out a specific reasonable grievance for which the residents had petitioned and the same was not heeded to by the Municipality?

Lastly, I would ask your correspondent not to rush into print but to unmask himself and approach the Municipality in a civic spirit and should it then savour of any misgovernment he should have his remedy publicly in a straightforward way.—Yours etc.,

SHUJAWDDIN BILGRAMI,
President, Kurla Municipality.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 8, 1917.

APPEAL FOR A NEW MOSLEM COLLEGE.

We published a few days ago under the heading "A New Aligarh" the text of an appeal that has been issued on behalf of the proposed "Sultania College" at Derha Dun, the signatories being such well-known and distinguished representatives of the Moslem community as Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Prince Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal, Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, Mufti Anwarul Huq and Mr. Mahomed Nasim. The appeal is headed, not without significance, as a "Scheme for a New College for poor classes of Mussalmans." In that title, indeed, is contained the whole motive and justification of the appeal. We wonder how many people, even among those professing to be interested in Indian Education realize the tragedy underlying the phrase "Scheme for a New College for poor classes of Mussalmans." The sober and melancholy truth is that for several decades the great Mahomedan community has been starved in respect of proper facilities for the education of its rising generation. Every year the handicap has been increasingly felt, and it is not a day too soon that a beginning has been made, with the scheme of the Sultania College, towards meeting the pressing needs of the community. As to how far the educational opportunities provided by the Government are adequate and suitable is a large question which we do not propose to raise at the present moment. But confining ourselves to the problem of Higher Education among Mahomedans, it must be admitted that the means available to them for pursuing it have been, and are, woefully limited. With the exception of the Aligarh College there is no other residential institution in India, based upon the right kind of denominationalism, which enjoys an Indian, as distinct from a local or provincial, reputation, and enjoys the confidence of the community as a whole. Aligarh, of course, has long since proved unequal to the growing and insistent educational requirements of Mussalmans, with the result that hundreds of students every year are denied admission for want of accommodation. This distressing and depressing process has been going on for a considerable time. As the signatories to the appeal put it: "One single institution cannot go a long way towards satisfying the needs of a people spread over fifteen lakhs of square miles: a community of millions cannot drink deep at a single spring whence knowledge flows." Of all the difficulties and privations that may overtake a progressive modern community, surely none is more pathetic—and scandalous—than the lack of educational opportunities for its youth. Yet this has been precisely the case with the Mussalmans of India for several decades. The community cannot, in fairness, be saddled with the whole of the responsibility for this neglect. It made valiant and unprecedented efforts and sacrifices to meet the situation by raising the Moslem University Fund. The sequel is sufficiently known to our readers. The Government, sharing the inscrutable ways of Providence, offered terms to which the Mahomedans to this day have not been able to reconcile themselves,—with the result that the Moslem University, conceived long before the sister academy now flourishing at Benares, is still to materialise.

The proposed Sultania College, however, is more than an attempt to make a beginning towards making up the tremendous lee-way in education which confronts the Moslems to-day. The new institution is to be an experiment in the realization of certain ideals, and it is from this aspect that we specially invite the attention of all well-wishers of the country to the project. Having regard to the rise of expenses at the existing colleges generally, and lack of accommodation at Aligarh in particular, the signatories propose that a new Arts College, on the model of the residential system at Aligarh, be established "for the benefit of those students who, for one reason or another, are refused admission by the hundred to the Aligarh College every year."

"The proposed College, while giving the best possible education, will be run on very economical lines, and it is intended that self-sacrifice should be the foundation on which it is raised. The idea is that the expenses of a student at the proposed College should be considerably less than the average expnses at Aligarh or any Government institution. In order to attain this result we require the services of some high-minded members of our community, who in addition to being thoroughly qualified and well trained for professorial work, should also be imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice, such as would make them forego all their bright prospects and material advantages elsewhere for the sake of disinterested service in the cause of their community. As a recompense for their work in the College the professors will have to be content with a nominal wage, for it is manifest that the only way of reducing the expenses of students is to keep down the general expenditure of the institution, and the salaries of the staff always constitute the greater part of the recurring expenditure of a college. If, therefore, we can secure such selfless professors as would accept a low wage, the difficulty of expenses would be greatly obviated, and the task of providing higher education to boys of the middle classes considerably lightened."

Here we have an admirable idea, calculated alike to serve the interests of pure education and to foster that patriotic and disinterested idealism which is perhaps the most promising and vital phenomenon of national life in India to-day. The principle which the promoters of the Sultania College have in view is, of course, not altogether new. It comes nearer the conception of education, common alike to Hindus and Mahomedans, that obtained in the olden days, when there was no tax on knowledge, and when the foremost scholars of the day were proud to undertake the teaching of the young,—on a non-commercial basis. In our own day such institutions as Sir Rabindranath Tagore's famous school at Bolpur, the Fergusson College at Poona, and the D. A. V. College in Lahore, are living examples of the efficient realization of the same principle. The Mahomedan community is to be congratulated on having decided to work out the same lofty idea of education for the benefit of its rising generation. On the one hand the proposed College will give hundreds of Moslem boys a sound and up-to-date education,—having full regard to moral training which, as is well-known, finds no place in the Government institutions,—and, on the other, it will enable such men among the community as are sufficiently qualified for the task, and sufficiently stirred by the appeal of a noble calling, to dedicate their lives to the profession of teaching not for the material rewards it may bring, but for its own sake.

We earnestly commend the details of the scheme, launched on the authority of some of the most trusted names in India, to the attention of Mussalmans in this Province. Funds are needed for the initial outlay on buildings, and provision will also of course have to be made for the recurring charges. The requirements of the institution on these heads are estimated, on a basis of rigorous economy, at 5 lakhs. We would specially draw attention to the estimated budget of the College which is appended to the appeal. Five lakhs is a ridiculously small sum for such a project as the Sultania College, and the estimate has only been made possible by the principles, which it is intended to enforce in its working, of rigid economy and self-sacrifice. We cannot but think that this movement should make a special appeal to the Mahomedans of Bombay. They are among the richest and most patriotic of the community, and specially in respect of Mahomedan education, as is attested by the numerous well-equipped institutions in this city, their record is second to none in India. Is it too much to hope that the Mahomedan leaders of Bombay, the merchant princes and philanthropists, will come forward and *give a lead* in subscribing towards the scheme of the Sultania College? The amount asked for, as we have said, is absurdly small for so splendid a cause: a few thousands of rupees contributed by half a dozen men each should see the fund well started on its way, and we should like Bombay, as in so many other things, to be the first in this matter, alike in point of time and of contribution. We can assure would-be donors that among the many deserving claims on their purse, there is none more worthy or better calculated to serve the best interests of the country and the community than this "Scheme for a New College for poor classes of Mahomedans."

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

A recent most important and interesting debate in the House of Commons has perhaps not received the amount of attention it deserves in this country. It may be recalled that a few months ago the Speaker arranged for a conference of representatives of all parties, and that this Conference passed 37 resolutions dealing with most of the thorny problems connected with franchise and registration, which had been the subject of bitter controversy for a generation. Of these resolutions, no less than 34 were passed unanimously and proposed, among other things, the increase of male electorate from 8 millions to 10½ and the addition of such democratic features as the single occupation franchise with six months' qualification, the holding of elections on one day, the State-payment of returning officers' expenses and the prohibition of what has been described as "avalanche" electioneering by outside bodies with unlimited expenditure. But the most fundamental franchise change, since 1831, —and perhaps the beginning of the most important change ever proposed,—was the majority recommendation of the Conference to enfranchise about six million women. Next in importance to this was the recommendation for the adoption of proportional representation. These proposals embodied a hopeful compromise between the different parties in the country and, like all compromises, they met with a good deal of criticism from every party. At one end were a considerable section of representatives of Labour and the women's organisations and at the other were the "last ditchers" of the Conservative party. At an important national conference of the representatives of Labour and the women's organisations, though the Moderates won the day, the trend of opinion revealed may be gathered from the fact that the point of difference was between supporting the compromise as a measure of expediency, and pressing for adult suffrage and a wider franchise for women,—the proposal to give women the vote "on the same basis as men" was defeated by only 1,562,000 votes to 931,000,—and that the general view was that the adoption of universal suffrage by the new Russian Government made the proposals of the Speaker's Conference look weak and halting. The serious danger to the general acceptance of the compromise was from the side of reactionary Conservatives, the character of whose opposition may be gathered from the view of one of their spokesmen, who said, that they would not object to an extension of the franchise, provided that it was linked up with the restoration of the House of Lords' veto! Amidst such conflict of views the Government seemed to adopt a policy of "wait and see" and the prospect of the acceptance of the compromise seemed distant when, fortunately, Mr. Asquith intervened with his motion on March 28th demanding that legislation should promptly be introduced on the lines of the resolutions of the Conference. The debate on this motion proved to be, as the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says, one of the most interesting occasions of the Parliament, revealing as it did the ex-Prime Minister as a whole-hearted convert to women's suffrage, the present Prime Minister as the prophet of a new political era, and the Government as the adoptive parents of at least a considerable portion of the reform proposals of the Speaker's Conference. Mr. Asquith's motion secured a majority of 341 votes to 62, the majority of Unionists voting for it and the Government announced their plan that they would take the whole of the agreed proposals of the Conference report except proportional representation and embody them in a Bill, for which the Government Whips would tell and that the Bill would also include the Conference's recommendation about women's suffrage but that for it the Government Whips would not tell and it would be left to the unfettered voting of the Commons. The cause of representative government thus won a momentous seccess. If, as the "Nation" says, "Parliament had dropped the torch handed to it by the Speaker's Conference, or if the Government had wrested it from its hands, we might have bidden a long good-bye to representative democracy." Such a development, to say the least, was improbable at a time like this. In fact, while the notable conversions of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Walter Long regarding woman suffrage reflect a widespread change of feeling on that question that ensures its satisfactory settlement, the display of unity and conciliation in Parliament over the report of the Conference as a whole, is an indication that the subsequent adjustment of harder controversies would not also be difficult.

It may be of interest to examine the determining consideration that led to this happy result. It is indicated in Mr. Lloyd George's speech when he said that to attempt to solve the great problems which the war will leave behind by an electorate such as exists to-day would be to "exclude the men and women who have made the new Britain possible." Mr. Asquith had said, speaking as to the resolutions of the Conference generally, that only by acting on their lines could the next House of Commons be made an authentic and authoritative exponent of the national will. Emphasising the same point, the Prime Minister said:

That is a word ("Reconstruction.") which has become a commonplace of political parties—if there are political parties. It is accepted that you must get something in the nature of reconstruction. What does reconstruction mean? One has only got to think of the problems that will have to be decided after the war—the trade and industry of the country, the relations of capital and labour, the relations of one class of labour to another, the conditions of life, the health and housing and education of the people, the relations of this country to the whole Empire, and the relations of the Empire to the rest of the world—gigantic problems which will have to be settled by the Parliament elected on this register. You could not have the old register. You would be excluding the men and women who have made the new Britain possible.

If that is a fundamental and conclusive reason for a great measure of extension and simplification of the franchise, it is even more so a reason for the breaking of the sex barrier. The new Reform Bill that is promised is, in short, the practical outcome of the recognition that "no future Parliament, charged as it must be with the reconstruction of the social order, could spring from a register that shut out the soldiers and the sailors who were deciding the point whether there should be an Empire or a Parliament at all; or if it included them, excluded the munition workers who kept the soldiers and the sailors fighting; or if it opened the door on the men munitioners, shut it on the women; or, again, in taking all these classes in, omitted their substitutes." The "New Statesman" presents the whole case concisely, when it points out that,

"the advantage of carrying the proposals o fthe Speaker's Conference into law is, from the democrat's point of view, not that they will give him more than (or even as much as) he could hope to extort for himself after a few years' hard political fighting, but that they give what they do without friction and without delay, thus materially increasing the chance that the nation may have sufficient time and freedom from distraction to cope adequately with the legions of other problems which will press on it after the war. These problems will be partly social and partly imperial; and the solution of the political problem of creating a representative House of Commons, elected on a basis in reasonable conformity with the demands of the age, is an indispensable preliminary to our making a satisfactory approach to any of them."

And nothing would make the new House of Commons so representative as the enfranchisement of six million women. During this war the women, as Mr. Asquith said, have worked out their own salvation. As this erstwhile opponent of women's suffrage added

We could not have carried on the war without them. Short of actually bearing arms in the field, there was hardly a service which had contributed to or was contributing to the maintenance of our cause in which women had not been at least as active and as efficient as men, and in the great problem of reconstruction which would follow the war their services equally would be indispensable.

The inevitable conclusion was, to quote Mr. Asquith again, that "it was impossible, consistently either with justice or expediency, to withhold from women the power and the right to make themselves directly heard." He even went so far as to declare that "once it was resolved to ignore the differentiation of sex, it was difficult to introduce any other discrimination" as is done by the recommendation of the Conference. Mr. Lloyd George was even more emphatic. To refuse to give a voice to women in deciding the future of the country would be an ingratitude, an injustice and "an outrage," and, he added that he had no doubt what the decision of the House would be. It may thus, be taken for granted that at the next election, women, not in their tens, but in their millions, will vote. That is an event of far-reaching scope and its possibilities of beneficial influence on "the rebuilding of society on fresh lines of liberty secured by broader foundations of truth" are infinitely great. The significance of the debate in the House may be summed up as in the first place the reassertion by the Commons of their control of national policy; for the new Reform Bill will, alike in initiation, conception and outcome, be the child of Parliament. The decision of the Commons and the plan announced by the Government, embody an early fruit of "the spirit of the country, quickened and concentrated by the war." The reform, in short, is but a part of "the emancipating movement which is stirring Europe and bringing a new political world to birth." So strong, indeed, is the world-movement behind the franchise reform that, be it noted, even the Prussian Government is taking it up. Can India be left outside this world-movement even if those who refuse to take note of the signs of the times, would have her left out?

Notes of the Day.

The Law's Haste.

The law's delays are notorious. But it is seldom that we hear of the law's haste. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" describes an extraordinary feat performed by Mr. Justice Fletcher one day last week. He disposed of 11 contested cases from 11 a.m. to about 20 minutes before lunch, thus giving on an average about 15 minutes to each case. As to the nature of the cases themselves, it may be noted that they were all admitted after they had been heard by another Bench of the High Court, which means they were not such as to be disposed of summarily. They were all dismissed. It is, of course, to be presumed that they deserved to be. But nonetheless, their common fate might give the sceptical food for thought—inasmuch as prudence and precipitancy do not always go together.

Calcutta Examination Papers.

The leakage of examination papers at the Calcutta University was certainly most unfortunate. But the leakage of examination papers is not preculiar to the Calcutta or any other Indian University. This obvious fact has not been quite realised by the Committee of the Calcutta University Senate who, in their report, seem inclined to the view that in future no paper should be printed in this country. That is a counsel prompted by panic, and is neither justified by the circumstances of the case nor calculated to add, if followed, to the dignity of the Calcutta University or of the country at large. Certainly the printing of examination papers is not such a difficult task that it cannot be performed with due care and without leakage in this country. Besides, the Committee themselves are not quite sure whether the leakage took place in the office of the press or during transmission of the papers through the post. The real remedy lies in the exercise of stricter and more vigilant supervision. The suggestion of the Committee about entrusting the supervision of examinations to another officer is, however one which should be immediately adopted. For obviously it is not practicable for one Registrar to carry on the multifarious work of a great University like that of Calcutta.

The Spread of Education.

For some years past, following the policy prevalent in British India, the Travancore State has discouraged "unrecognised" schools. It is satisfactory to learn from a recent order issued by the State, that this policy has now been discarded. The State contains about 1,500 such schools and their number shows no signs of dimunition in spite of official non-recognition. The reason, of course, is obvious. In Travancore State as in every part of the country, recognised schools are not plentiful and the rise in their number is too slow to keep pace with the increasing demand for education among the community. The Travancore Order states:—

It seems to Government that, with sympathetic guidance and encouragement, these schools could be considerably improved in course of time and brought to the level of the recognised schools. Government, therefore, resolve that the unrecognised schools should be brought under the control of the Education Department by a system of partial recognition and aid under the rules appended to this Order. It should be distinctly understood that the object of the grant of partial recognition and aid is not to multiply the number of unrecognised schools but to afford facilities and time to the managers of such schools to bring them gradually to the level of fully recognised schools within a specified period not exceeding three years from the grant of partial recognition. It is hoped that these concessions would induce the managers to improve the unrecognised schools so as to make them efficient and useful for wider diffusion of Elementary Education.

We trust that a similar course will soon be adopted in British India in regard to the numerous indigenous schools in villages. So long as the bulk of villages in the country are without any recognised school, the necessity of such a course is not only obvious but urgent.

BRITISH GRIP ON HINDENBURG LINE.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE IN LAFFAUX REGION.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

FIERCE FIGHTING EAST OF BULLECOURT.

BRITISH GRIP ON HINDENBURG LINE.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 7.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—Reports show that the German attacks on the Hindenburg line eastward of Bullecourt were particularly severe. The enemy had thrown in heavy forces, which we repulsed after fierce fighting.

We repulsed two counter-attacks this morning made in an endeavour to recover a section southward of the Souchez river which we captured last night.

We drove off raids southward of Acheville and westward of Hulluch. We had no casualties. We made a successful raid south-eastward of Loos. There was reciprocal artillery firing northward of the Scarpe.

ENEMY LOSSES IN AERIAL FIGHTS.

Six British aeroplanes encountered fifteen to twenty Germans. The enemy broke up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other and brought down five Germans. The others retired. All of ours returned much shot about. The total of Germans brought down yesterday is eleven. Two British machines are missing.

BRITISH POSITIONS ON HINDENBURG LINE.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS PROVE ENTIRELY UNSUCCESSFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—The enemy at night after a sharp fight was unsuccessful in the endeavour to re-establish himself eastward of Leverguier.

We successfully raided a front of one and a half miles northward of Gonnelieu.

The enemy again made a determined attack on our positions on the Hindenburg line eastward of Bullecourt, but was entirely unsuccessful. Our artillery stopped a renewal of the attack.

This morning we captured a section of a trench southward of the Souchez river.

NEW BATTLE IN PROGRESS NORTH OF AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

A German official communiqué issued last evening said:—A new battle is in progress on the heights north of the Aisne.

FOUR BOMBS DROPPED.

IN OUTSKIRTS NORTHEAST OF LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

The Press bureau states that early this morning a hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs in the outskirts north-east of London, killing a man, and injuring a man and a woman. The damage to buildings was slight.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, May 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 7.

Field-Marshal Haig, Sir William Robertson and Sir John Jellicoe attended the conference here at which Mr. Lloyd George was present.

REORGANISATION AT THE ADMIRALTY.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON A SENSELESS OUTCRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

The newspapers pay great attention to the reports of reorganisation at the Admiralty. "The Times" states that Sir John Jellicoes position in future is to correspond to that of Sir William Robertson at the War Office and that he is to be chief of the enlarged and reconstituted War Staff, including younger fleet officers.

The "Daily Mail" demands restriction of powers of the civilian element at the Admiralty, otherwise the work of the new War Saff will be obstructed.

The "Daily Chronicle" urges closer coordination between the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller.

AGITATION AGAINST ADMIRALTY DENOUNCED.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" denounce the agitators who are exploiting public anxiety owing to submarinism to incite distrust of the Admiralty, which enjoys full confidence of the Navy.

Mr. Churchill in a letter to "The Times" compares "the paralysis of naval offensive due to the senseless outcry at the loss of a few obsolete ships with the continuous aggressibe action maintained during my regime at the Admiralty."

VIOLENT STRUGGLE IN LAFFAUX REGION.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS EVERY-WHERE BEATEN.

5,800 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 7.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—North of Soissons the Germans delivered during night time a number of counter-attacks with large effectives against the positions we captured yesterday. The struggle was particularly violent in the region of Laffaux, north of Froidment Farm, north of Braye-en-Laonnois and north-east of Crouy. Everywhere the enemy's efforts were smashed up and the assaulting waves beaten back by our fire or bayonets. We entirely maintained our gains, which we are now organising.

5,800 PRISONERS TAKEN.

It is confirmed that the Germans suffered sanguinary losses both in yesterday's fighting and in the counter-attacks last night. Generally the operations carried out on May 4th and 5th in harmony with the British operations rendered us masters of the crest on which Chemin-des-Dames runs over a front of thirty kilometres.

Hitherto 5,800 prisoners have been taken including 150 officers, among whom there are several battalion commanders. We have taken seven guns, some of them heavy-guns.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION NORTH-WEST OF RHEIMS.

There have been violent artillery actions north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne. We carried a fortified point d'appui west of Mont Cornille and repulsed a after lively fight two German attempts on our trenches in the region of Mont Haut.

AIR SQUADRON'S BOMBING EXPLOITS.

Our air-squadrons dropped eight tons of bombs on railway stations, bivouacs and especially factories, causing several fires. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

FRENCH GAINS EXTENDED.

FURIOUS COUNTER-ATTACKS IN CHEMIN-DES-DAMES REGION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 7.

Last night's French communiqué said:—North-west of Soissons we completed yesterday's successes and extended the conquered ground, capturing by local operations several important strong points north of Laffaux and north of Brayeen Lannois.

There was a furious artillery duel in the whole region of Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans again launched strong counter-attacks against our positions of Froidmont Farm, on the Vauclerc Plateau and in the Craonne sector. We everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy loss.

During one of these attacks a German battalion was caught by our fire and retreated in disorder, leaving a great part of its effectives on the ground.

6,100 PRISONERS HITHERTO TAKEN.

Hitherto 6,100 prisoners have been counted. One Army Corps took 1,800 prisoners and on a front of four kilometres captured almost the whole of the Siegfried line.

RESULT OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

BIG GAP TORN IN HINDENBURG LINE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., May 7.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—Craonne and Laffaux are respectively the flanking points of the plateau whence the Germans have now been swept. The powerful positions constituting Laffaux salient, which is the cornerstone of the Hindenburg line, were especially difficult of access, as the valley containing the Soissons-Laon railway had to be crossed and the heights crowned by Laffaux mill had to be stormed. Yet, the positions were taken at a blow, though the Germans were continuously reinforced by a tunnel connecting the trenches with the quarries in the rear.

Fighting was everywhere very hard. The correspondent watched a German counter-attack accompanied by the most furious bombardment. The captured trenches were smoking under the rain of heavy shells as if on fire, yet the French did not yield a foot.

The main feature in the Craonne sector was the desperate attempts of the enemy employing Prussian Guards to recapture Craonne. Repeated waves of assault were mown down and when the attacks were finally broken up, the French hunted the survivors from their trenches and shelters, where they had assembled for attack. These were found to be packed with dead. 1,100 prisoners were taken here alone and as these men surrendered only as a last resort, the enemy losses can be imagined.

The result of the whole fighting is that a gap, several miles long, has been torn in the Hindenburg line. This is very notable as the enemy meant to stand on the Craonne plateau if anywhere in France.

REFORM OF GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

CHANCELLOR TO BE RESPONSIBLE TO REICHSTAG.

RECOMMENDATION OF REICHSTAG COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag adopted the proposal of the Centre National Liberals and Progressives altering the constitution by declaring the decrees of the Kaiser invalid unless countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thus responsible to the Reichstag.

Helfferich announced that Bethmann Hollweg had prepared a reply to the Conservative and Socialist demands for a restatement of German war aims and the day was to be fixed later.

DEBATES ON THE ARMY.

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., May 8.

A telegram from Berlin says simultaneously with deliberations of the Reichstag Committee amending the constitution, of the Empire have been debates in Reichstag on the army, in which the War Minister and the Conservatives declared a huge army was necessary after the war to protect the Throne; moreover, international peace was ridiculous, while the Socialists denounced the illegal incorporation of the Belgians in the German army, and voiced the complaints of soldiers at the brutality of officers and declared that the people refused to be browbeaten by Groener's terrorism of workers.

The Committee amended the articles of constitution relative to the appointment of military and naval officers by stipulating that the Chancellor should countersign the Kaiser's appointments, but all amendments were the work of the reactionary Centre and National Liberals and the "Vorwaerts" denounces the Committee's trifling and demands its dismissal while the reactionary "Kreuz Zeitung" protests against the alterations as undermining the monarchical principle.

GERMAN-SWISS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

PROLONGED TO JULY 31.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The German-Swiss economic agreement has been prolonged to July 31st. The previous term of agreement exceeded to eight months, but it is reported that Germany refused to consider a further term of more than three months believing that the war will not last longer.

DUTCH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

NEW BILL TO ESTABLISH STATE CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

Government has submitted a Bill enabling the State to regulate exports and imports in case of war or danger of war.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

URGE SUPPORT OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

The American Federation of Labour has telegraphed to the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd urging the support of the Provisional Government against the German propagandists.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

PACIFIST AGITATION DENOUNCED.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS AND LENIENISTS COLLIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 5.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

The streets yesterday afternoon were again filled with excited crowds discussing the situation. The majority denounced the pacifist agitation, when suddenly a large band of the so-called lenienists, who are pacifists against the Government, appeared marching up the Nevsky Prospekt. A collision occurred at cross roads, the partisans of the Government, including many soldiers, endeavouring to seize the lenienist flags. Some lenienists fired rifles and several supporters of the Government were killed or wounded, but the lenienists finally dispersed. The streets are picketed and crowds are cheering for the Government.

THE THREAT TO PETROGRAD.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION ON RUSSIAN NORTHERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

General Korniloff, commanding the troops in Petrograd, announces that he has received reports that the enemy is concentrating large forces on the Russian northern front and that German merchantmen at Libau are ready as soon as the ice has melted to embark troops and under cover of the German Fleet carry out a landing, possibly close to Petrograd. Accordingly, he orders the reorganisation of reserves in Petrograd in order to defend the capital against the foreign enemy and consolidate the freedom won by Russia.

The General Assembly of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has overwhelmingly decided to assist in raising the Liberty Loan.

M. MILIUKOFF'S NOTE TO ALLIES.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

The Government's explanation of M. Miliukoff's Note to the Allied Governments says:—In speaking of a decisive victory the Note had in mind the communication of April 9th, which declared that Russia aimed not at domination over other nations but establishment of a durable peace based on the rights of nations to decide their own destiny and securing the reduction of armaments and establishment of international tribunals, but Russia is resolved not to emerge from the struggle humiliated and weakened.

"NO ANNEXATION NO INDEMNITIES."

PROPAGANDA DENOUNCED BY GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

A telegram to "The Times" from Petrograd says that General Alexieff, while in the Capital, denounced the propaganda in favour of "no annexation no indemnities", which the army at the front interpret as an advocacy of surrender.

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

ENDEAVOURS TO MINIMISE SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, May 6.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., May 8.

The Duesseldorfer "General-Anzeiger" endeavours to minimise the entry of China into the war. It suggests that Japan's abandonment of the former objection to China's participation is due to Japan's desire for China's support against America. It concludes that the German influence in the Far East is irrecoverably lost and predicts a struggle for the Pacific after the war.

The Prussian Minister of Education has decided that the Chinese students may continue their studies in Germany if they desire.

UNITED STATES LIBERTY LOAN.

SHOWER OF GOLD.

20,000,000 DOLLARS APPLIED FOR HOURLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

The response to the Loan of Liberty is becoming a deluge of gold and subscriptions are pouring in at such a rate that the telegraphs threaten to be blocked. The Treasury is receiving applications for twenty million dollars hourly.

SECOND U. S. LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, May 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 7.

The United States have made a second loan of five millions sterling to Britain.

AMERICA'S ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER'S EMPHASIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

Sir George Foster, acting Premier, has returned from Washington, where he attended the Allied conference. He lays stress on America's enthusiasm for war, and states that arrangements have been advanced to assist in shipbuilding, in solving the submarine problem, in producing with Canada, food and munitions for the Allies and in military and naval co-operation.

The joint Americo-Canadian regulation of food prices is probable. America's entry will remove the misunderstanding between Britain and America and will aid both in the war and in setting the peace problems.

EXPERIMENTS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

MOST ENCOURAGING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

The Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board announces that the experiments against submarines are most encouraging and it is believed that the problem has been solved.

NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

COMPOSITION OF ZAIMIS CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

Five members of new Ministry were in the former Zaimis Cabinet. M. Demirtzi, Minister of Marine, held the same post in the Venizelos Cabinet.

ENTENTE'S NATURAL RICHES.

DEMANDS TO CENTRAL POWERS TO DEPRIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, May 6.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., May 8.

A pamphlet being circulated in the German army and approved by Ludendorf, demands of the Central Powers the annexation of Belgium, Northern France, Courland, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Egypt, also the formation of a central African empire in order to exploit coal, indiarubber and iron resources. It asserts that the Entente must be deprived of two-thirds of their natural riches.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" denounces what it describes as these criminal projects because they involve the ruin of Germany.

HSUSHIHYINNG ARRESTED.

ON CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

Hsushihyinng, Minister of Communications, who resigned in consequence of the discovery of frauds in which his department was concerned, has been arrested on a charge of corruption.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY OVER 7 CRORE FENCE.

ALL-INDIA EFFORT EXCEEDS 18 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Loan Applications up to 7 p.m. on 7th May. Total Rs. 18,22,76,425.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,86,96,600*
Bengal ..	..5,65,75,500
Madras ..	.. 88,66,000
United Provinces	..1,30,88,500
Punjab ..	..1,36,41,400
Burma ..	.. 66,77,200
Bihar and Orissa	.. 22,64,400
Central Provinces	.. 29,69,100
Assam ..	.. 3,66,300
Minor Administrations.	51,11,400
Total Rs.	..17,82,56,400†

*Exclusive of Rs. 16,95,475 through Post Office till 2nd May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	on 7-5-17 Rs.	Total up to date Rs.
War Loan	1,800-0	1,37,500-0
War Bonds ..	7,175-0	4,68,450-0
Cash Certificates..	20,328-4	6,49,322-10
Total ..	29,303-4	12,55,272-0

JAMNAGAR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

THE JAM SAHEB'S APPEAL.

A meeting of the subjects of the Jamnagar State residing in Bombay was held on Saturday last in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, when Jamshri Sir Ranjitsinhji presided.

His Highness said in his speech, that they had met that day to help the British Government War Loan. They were given a good opportunity which they should not miss. Indian Princes and Rajahs had subscribed very generously and they had full confidence they would do so in the present instance. "You all know" said his Highness "the honors that have been showered in England on the three Indian Representatives at the Imperial Conference.

"You know I have come here at the call of duty and for no other reason. I have no ambition for titles and stars. My subjects' love is to me equivalent to a thousand such stars or titles. (Loud cheers.) You have similarly to do your duty. The Jamnagar subjects who are residents of Bombay should make a big effort to buy largely of the War Loan. The Jamnagar State has uptill how helped extensively in respect of the War. The State is going to invest in the War Loan to the extent of ten lakhs. (Cheers.)

"As regards this Loan you are not asked to give away anything. You have to help the British Sirkar by subscribing to the Loan. I therefore, as your Raja, appeal to you to do your best to subscribe to the Loan and timely assist the Government."

Mr. Vithaldas Dhamodhar Joomaji announced that the Jamnagar local residents had uptill now taken Rs. 4,35,250 worth of the Loan.

After a vote of thanks to his Highness the Jamsahib the meeting dispersed.

KARDA WAR LOAN MEETING.

There was a large meeting yesterday of the pleaders and clerks of the judicial department held at the residence of the permanent sub-judge Mr. Shriniwas Rao Padki, for the purpose of inviting subscriptions to the War Loan.

In explaining the object of the meeting the sub-judge expressed a desire that a suitable sum should be subscribed by the judicial department. After some discussion those present announced their contributions and the sum promised by the Bench Bar and the staff amounted to nearly Rs. 8,000.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Ronoldshay have have returned to Darjeeling from Sandakpu.

The Raja of Dewas, junior branch, generously offered a contribution of rupees one lakh and thirty thousand towards the cost of the war which has been gratefully accepted.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will formally open the Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Braganza Hall, Byculla, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

INDIAN VITAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am exceedingly glad to notice that in your leading article to-day you have endeavoured to draw the attention of the Indian public, who in these days of keen competition seem to be more and more absorbed in advancing material interests, to the greater importance of introducing effective sanitary measures for the purpose of educing in this country far healthier conditions in every province than those prevailing for many a year past. For such a wholesome object a careful and intelligent study of vital statistics is a fundamental necessity. These statistics, so far they are annually compiled by the Statistical Department of the Government of India are of great value, albeit that they are still imperfect. But, however imperfect, they are sufficient for purposes of illustrating the general condition of public health from year to year. After all, a study of the birth rate and death rate per 1,000 of the population is essential to show what may be the health condition of a single year or a group of years.

Leaving birth rate awhile, it may not be uninstructive to review the condition of total mortality in India, say, for the decade ending 1913-14. The following are the figures of that mortality per thousand of the population.

	Per Mille.
1904	33.05
1905	36.14
1906	35.30
1907	37.18
1908	38.21

In this quinquennium the death rate had progressed from 33.05 in the past year to 38.21 in the last. There was a steady rise in the death rate which in 1908 signified 5.16 per thousand in excess of that recorded in 1904. In other words the health condition of India was, fully 15 per cent. worse!

But, curiously enough, it dropped in 1909 to 30.91, which needs some satisfactory explanation. The drop was too good, unless it can be absolutely demonstrated to be reliable. But be the reliability of the ratio what it may, the following table shows how there has been a steady decline during the second quinquennium which ended in 1913:—

	Per Mille.
1909	30.91
1910	33.20
1911	32.41
1912	29.71
1913	28.72

By 1910 there was a return almost to a little over the figure of 1904—33.20 against 33.05. Practically, then, the health rate may be said to be on the decline since 1911. It stood at 28.72 per thousand in 1913. That indicated that public health had fairly improved after seven years. But it should be borne in mind that the true test of the actual conditions of the population can only be ascertained when we have taken into consideration the birth-rate also. Let us glance then at the figures of birth rate for the first quinquennium:—

	Per Mille.
1904	40.87
1905	39.14
1906	37.36
1907	37.16
1908	37.70

Here we have very nearly the opposite condition. The death rate had steadily progressed. But the above statistics tell the converse tale of birth rate steadily declining—say from 40.87 in 1904 to 37.70 in 1908. The drop in the ratio was 3.17, equivalent to a little over 7 per cent.

The figures for the next quinquennium may now be exhibited:—

	Per Mille.
1909	36.65
1910	39.52
1911	38.59
1912	38.95
1913	39.37

Here, on the whole, there has been an upward movement, though it has not yet come up to 40.87 of 1904, which, therefore, may be considered as the best of the decade under review.

But here let me point out the phenomenon, not uncommon, how a high birth rate spells also a tolerably high death rate. For instance, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces as well as the Punjab and Delhi have the highest birth rates as under, but also high death rates:—

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
United Provinces	47.67	34.84
Central Provinces	49.26	30.28
Punjab	45.40	30.19
Delhi	44.84	39.99

These statistics confirm the general rule of the vital statisticians that countries or districts which have a high birth rate have also a high death rate. Were one only to consider the birth rate of the four provinces mentioned above, he would draw the inference that the health conditions as well as other social conditions must be satisfactory to show such a high birth rate. But it is misleading. And in order that we may not fall into that vulgar error, it is essential to discover what is the *net* difference to enable us to draw a reasonably sound reference as to the true vital conditions of a province. For better apprehension of this broad principle I give below a table of the rates of births and deaths in parallel columns and the resulting difference which will be the test:—

Provinces.	Birth rate per mille.	1913. Death rate per mille.	Net Births per mille.
U. Provinces	47.67	34.84	12.83
Central Provinces.	49.26	30.28	18.98
Punjab	45.40	30.19	15.21
Delhi	44.84	39.99	4.85
Ajmere	43.19	25.85	17.34
Behar & Orissa	42.10	29.14	12.86
N. W. Frontier	36.20	24.65	11.55
Bombay	34.96	26.63	8.33
Bengal	33.75	29.38	4.37
Assam	32.06	27.66	5.40
Burma	32.61	24.99	7.62
Madras	32.20	21.40	10.80
Coorg	25.88	33.48	Minus 7.60

It will be seen how different is the final condition of the provinces. For a clear apprehension of this final result of the vital condition of the different provinces, I give below the following table in the order of the highest net birth rate:—

		Net Birth Rate.
1.	Central Provinces	18.98
2.	Ajmere	17.34
3.	Punjab	15.11
4.	U. Provinces	12.83
5.	Behar and Orissa	12.86
6.	N. W. Frontier	11.55
7.	Madras	10.80
8.	Bombay	8.33
9.	Burma	7.62
10.	Delhi	4.85
11.	Assam	5.40
12.	Bengal	4.37

Just scan these statistics closely. Madras, which had the lowest death rate had also a low birth rate, namely, 32.20. The North-West Frontier Provinces which had a death rate of 24.65, had a birth rate of 26.20. Bombay, with a death rate of 26.63, had a birth rate of 34.96; and Bengal with a death rate of 29.38, had a birth rate of 32.75.

Thus Bengal, with a population of 4.55 crores stands the lowest of all in its net birth ratio, viz. 4.37 only: Bombay stands eighth, with a net rate of 8.33; and Madras, with the lowest death rate, stands only seventh in the net rate. These statistics clearly indicate how birth rate and death rate should be studied and how inferences should be drawn as to the sanitary and social conditions of a province. The subject is extensive and would need many letters to point out the true inferences to be drawn as regards sanitary measures to be adopted in each province.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

May 7.

"C. I. D. AND POLITICS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day before yesterday while I was passing by Dariha, a famous bazaar of this city, I chanced to look at a sign-board which contained the following words:—

Home Rule League, Public Reading Room and Book Depot.

On entering the buildings of the League I saw some five persons seated round a table and engaged in reading English journals. An English lady, perhaps the honorary librarian, occupied a chair at the head of another table. I then took my seat and began to read a paper. During my presence there, I saw three persons out of those who were present were not only unattentive to the papers held in their hands but were deciphering something of a mysterious character in the faces of others who were sitting by them. At the expiration of the public time, the lady rang a bell, at which all of us saluting the lady passed out of the room. It was about 8 p.m. I took the way leading to my house.

In the way, a man, wearing a turban in the fashion so characteristic of a policeman, passed by me two or three times and thus drew my attention towards him. When I reached my house, to my surprise I saw my guardian angel parading there. But I, feigning indifferences, cancealed myself behind a wall and the spy making a full enquiry about me left the place. He was a scion of the same fraternity—C. I. D. Police—to which most probably, the three persons aforementioned belonged.

I did not know the reason which caused the policeman to mark me with such special care but, a few hours later, I was informed that all those who visited that reading room were subjected to the same treatment and that it was the only reason of such small attendance there.

It was the first and last time for me to enter the premises of the League. I feared that if I continued my visits to the reading room I might be suspected, although wrongly, of disloyalty and might be interned in my own house, after a few months, without a sentry to watch over me and with an additional duty to call 'present, sir!' daily to the sub-inspector of the police station nearest to my house.

If the administrative authorities of this province look at this reading room with suspicious eyes, why should they not order its discontinuance and save so many loyal subjects from the stigma of anarchism? This is a question that has puzzled me a great deal. If the treatment of the authorities with public reading rooms remains as it is in the present case, these beneficial institutions instead of doing tremendous good to the people, will become a source of the greatest injury, the ill-feeling of the governors towards those who are governed.

I must, therefore, be presumptuous to advise those charitable persons who contribute to illuminate the minds of their poor brethren to take the express opinion of the authorities about the institutions which they wish to establish, to give effect to their liberal designs if the authorities approve them with real whole-heartedness, but, to give up, at once and altogether, their resolutions, however profitable they may be when carried out, if there is, even, the smallest objection on the part of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

B.

Delhi, 5th May, 1917.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

SOLD BY ALL STORES

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

FAREWELL TO A RETIRING JUDGE.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF MR. C C. BOYD, I. C. S.

(From a Correspondent.)

A large and representative gathering of officials, non-officials and all the different communities of Belgaum was held on the 5th instant at the Victoria Masonic Lodge at Belgaum to bid farewell to our esteemed retiring District Judge, Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., who proceeds to England by the next English Mail steamer.

A select programme of instrumental and vocal music having been gone through, Mr. B. N. Hublikar, Joint Subordinate-Judge of Belgaum, as Honorary Secretary of the Managing Committee, welcomed the guests of the evening on behalf of the Committee and thanked them for the trouble they had taken in attending the gathering. Mr. Hublikar then briefly dwelt upon the judicial qualities of Mr. Boyd and his judicial calibre and experience. He referred to his patience in trying and hearing cases. He said that Mr. Boyd's judgments in the majority of cases had resulted in consummate justice to the entire satisfaction of the client world. He referred to Mrs. Boyd, who was a very strenuous partner of Mr. Boyd in all the different departments of activity.

A number of other speakers also dwelt on Mr. Boyd's admirable qualities of head and heart and referred to the great services that Mrs. Boyd had rendered in connection with War Relief work in Belgaum. They all wished them a pleasant voyage Home.

MR. BOYD'S REPLY.

Mr. Boyd briefly thanked the audience on behalf of Mrs. Boyad and himself for the hospitality and kindness shown to them, and for the good wishes and words expressed about them. In referring to Mr. Lalkaka's remarks Mr. Boyd said that his courtesy towards the Bar was due to a large extent to their own courtesy. Referring to the War Relief work done by them, Mr. Boyd said that greater work had been done by the Misses Sanjana, Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Dale, etc., and that what little he had done was to a large extent due to the help of his wife. Mr. Boyd then referred to his Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi (who was present) and said that his Highness had rendered to him enormous help in connection with the Indian War Hospital. He also referred to the assistance given to him by Mr. Montgomerie, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji, Rao Bahadur Naik and Mrs. Dale. In connection with the War Relief work Mr. Boyd added that he had to get through a volume of correspondence which he could not possibly have done but for the great help rendered to him by Mr. L. P. Suarez. Finally Mr. Boyd wished good-bye to the gathering and again thanked them all for their genuine kindness and hospitality.

After this light refreshments were served in the garden. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were garlanded by Miss Mehram, after which the whole assembly stood up and sang the National Anthem, and after spending a pleasant evening the gathering was brought to a close by three cheers for Mr and Mrs. Boyd.

RECEPTION AT MAHABLESHWAR.

INVESTITURE OF LADY WILLINGDON.

On Wednesday evening last their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon held a reception at which all the principal people who are staying at Mahableshwar and Panchgani, were present.

The gardens and grounds which are such a feature of the Government House, were charmingly lit with coloured electric lights. The mist however unfortunately prevented the many guests from enjoying to the full the beauty of their surroundings.

Punctually at 10 p.m. their Excellencies' approach was heralded by the playing of the National Anthem. Entering the reception rooms accompanied by their staff their Excellencies proceeded through a line of Bodyguard to the dais at the far end of the suite of rooms; the scene here was brilliant. The ceremony of the investiture of her Excellency Lady Willingdon with the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India then took place. The Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Lawrence Robertson, having obtained his Excellency's permission to present Lady Willingdon, her Excellency stepped from the dais and received her well-deserved honour at the hands of H. E. the Governor amidst great applause from the gathering who had been looking forward to this event with great interest. Her Excellency's supporters were the Hon. Mr. Chaubal and the Hon. Mr. Carmichael. Lady Willingdon having re-ascended the dais the reception commenced. Amongst those present were the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, H. H. the Raja of Dhar, the Raja of Bansda, the Chiefs of Mudhol, Sangli, Miraj (Junior) and Jath, the Maharaj Kumar Vijayarajji of Cutch, Lady Brooking, and many others. About 300 were present.

At the close of the formal Reception their Excellencies mixed freely with their guests who one and all congratulated Lady Willingdon and admired the beautiful decoration. Well before midnight the guests, after a most enjoyable evening listening to the Band and talking to their friends, began to leave and this reception will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest functions at Government House, Mahableshwar.

Admirable arrangements were made by the police for the calling of carriages.

OCCUPATION OF BAGDAD.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MUJTAHIDS OF KERBELA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

Cordial letters have been received by the Chief Political Officer with the British Forces in Mesopotamia from several Mujtahids of Kerbela and Nejf on the occupation of Bagdad. In the letter from Saiyid Abdul Hussein Tabatabai, one of the three premier Mujtahids of Kerbela, a request was made that the following message might be transmitted to his Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"I and all the spiritual leaders of Islam here offer your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the conquest of Bagdad Dares Salam."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

This message was duly laid before his Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to send the following message in reply:—

"I have received with pleasure your congratulations on the brilliant achievements of my troops, whose victorious arms will assure the security of your famous shrine. My earnest desire is for the well-being of Iraq and its people, the preservation of its holy places, and the restoration of its ancient prosperity.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

STRENGTH OF VARIOUS PARTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, May 6.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., May 7.

In the elections to the House of Representatives the Nationalists will probably have four gains and Labour six gains in the Senate. Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania will probably be Nationalist and Queensland Labour. New South Wales is doubtful.

The Government is assured of a good majority in the House of Representatives, but its position is doubtful in the Senate, where thirteen wins are required to obtain a majority.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL SENATE.

21 NATIONALISTS AND 15 LABOURISTS SEATS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, May 7.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 7.

It is expected that the Nationalists will have twenty-one seats in the Federal Senate and the Labourites fifteen. It is certain that the Government will control both houses.

The majorities in Labour strongholds have been enormously reduced.

Elections are everywhere quiet.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

CONCESSIONS TO THOSE JOINING INDIAN ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Bengal Government has issued the following communiqué:—The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the following condessions to Indian employees of Government who enlist in the Indian army with the permission of their official superiors. (1) Government servants accepted for enlistment will retain while on colour service a lien on the civil appointment previously held, or an appointment of the same class. (2) Service in the army will count towards civil pension if serving in a pensionary appointment, and for increments of salary in case of men serving in increments grades. It will not count for leave. But such service will not be regarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned. (3) Government servants will receive while in colour service in addition to army pay and allowances, privilege leave pay up to the extent of privilege leave due and thereafter furlough pay of their civil appointment. These concessions will apply to the Government servants who join the Bengali regiment. They do not apply to the military police or to Indian Army Reservists for whom special conditions of military service have already been framed.

BRITAIN AND "THE NIGHTMARE,"

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TENACITY.

"I have come home satisfied that we shall have not one but several years more of war, if Germany holds out, before there is any real chance of peace by negotiation. I do not think that the British will make peace next winter if they fail to win the war this summer.

"I do not think that their present mood and temper can be shaken in one year or in two. I am of the opinion rather that, even if they had to go on alone, they would continue to fight while they could, so deep-seated has become the will and determination to have done with this Prussian spirit which has become the nightmare of the world and a grave peril to Great Britain."

Mr. Frank H. Simonds, one of the most brilliant of American writers on the war, who has just returned after a lengthy stay in England and France, sums up his impressions in these sentences in the "New York Tribune":—

"I do not think that any one in America has criticised British failures in the past more severely than I have," he continues "I do not think any one has been more critical of British statesmanship or British military performance than I have. I went to London expecting to find a peace atmosphere. I went to London convinced that peace by negotiation was a possibility. I do not think so now. I think—as I have said—that the British will go on for a long time, true to the tradition of their slow but tenacious character—and I am satisfied that to-day they have no thought of peace without victory".—"Central News."

ENGINEERING STUDES IN MYSORE.

A NEW SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 7.

An extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Mysore University will be held at Mysore on 19th instant to consider, among other items, the course of studies for Engineering and Commerce faculties of the University. A committee of the Chief Engineer, Director of Industries and Inspector General of Education have prepared a scheme regarding the Faculty of Engineering. The committee proposes to institute the degree of B. Sc. in Applied Science, which will be confined to candidates who quality in any of the three branches of engineering, civil, mechanical or electrical and the committee state that the course of study is laid out on somewhat different lines from what is pursued in other Indian universities, but is moulded on the lines of some of the well known American and English universities. It also says that an engineer is essentially a business man, and any course of studies that does not recognise this essential feature and provide for a course in business must necessarily be defective. The existing Indian colleges failed to recognise this and a large part of failure of these institutions to supply the wants of the country have been due to this omission. The course will extend to four years. The first two years will be common to all branches of engineering and at the end of the period an intermediate examination will be held and those who have passed in it will be allowed to proceed for final examination after two years and for which they have to sit only for one of the three branches of engineering.

It is stated that a provision of five lakhs may be made available in the course of the next three years for the equipment of an Engineering College at Bangalore.

OUDH TRIBUNAL.

PARTIAL EXEMPTION TO AN ITALIAN.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 6.

At the resumed sitting of the Oudh Exemption Tribunal, 23 applications were considered.

Mr. C. W. Carbery was given total exemption.

Mr. G. Kenyon was granted partial exemption being liable for sedentary work

The Agent Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway applied on behalf of Major Watson and Mr. J. C. Gibbon. The Tribunal decided that the applications could be dealt with by the District Magistrate.

Mr. A. G. Lawrie of the Oriental Motor Car Company, applied for exemption from parades held during business hours. The application was refused. The President remarked that they had no power to exempt from parades.

Mr. A. J. Fanthome was exempted from general service but made liable for local service.

Mr. C. S. Burge of Gonda who applied on grounds of ill-health was, totally exempted. The application of the manager of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills on behalf of Messrs. Howard, Bothwel, and Struthers was rejected as time-barred.

The application of Mr. E. Williams (47), who applied on the ground of illness was refused as timebarred as it was dated 27th April.

Mr. D. T. Campbell, engineer, B. N. W. Railway was totally exempted on medical grounds.

The application of Mr. C. G. Apcar and his son trading as photographers was taken as withdrawn.

The application of the Controller of Military Accounts, Sth (Lucknow) Division, on behalf of 13 accountants and clerks was at his request cancelled as the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. G. H. Thomas, barrister, who applied on grounds of ill health, was given partial exemption but was made liable for local service.

Mr. E. Labnti who applied on medical grounds said that he was an Italian liable for service in the Italian army, but that he did not claim exemption on ground of nationality. Partial exemption was granted.

The application of Mr. Patterson of Messrs. Peak Allen and Company was rejected as time-barred.

The application of Mr. G. Barraud of the Telegraph Office was rejected.

This closed the sitting of the Tribunal for the present.

HEMP BALES ON FIRE.

OUTBREAK AT CHINCHBUNDER.

Yesterday morning at about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in a stack of hemp bales, which were kept on an open plot of ground at Chinch Bunder Road. There were about 480 bales in the stack, and the fire was soon put out by the fire engines. The damage is assessed at Rs. 4,500, which is covered by insurance. The hemp belonged to Mr. Machala Ramana. The cause of the fire is not known.

INTER-CASTE HINDU MARRIAGES.

An interesting wedding under the Civil Marriage Act of 1872 took place yesterday in Bombay, the parties being Mr. N. Y. Kashalkar, B.A., and Miss Shantabai Herlekar, B.A., of Baroda. The bride and the bridegroom belong to two different Hindu sub-castes, among whom intermarriages of this type are not ordinarily permitted. Two more similar inter-caste civil marriages took place on Saturday at Pandharpur, the parties in one case being Mr. Suryakanta Modi, a Gujerati, and Miss Indirabai Vaidya, a Deccani, daughter of the Superintendent of the Pandharpur Orphanage, and in the other, Mr. Shiva Rao Savarkar of Mercara (Coorg) and Miss Sitabai, an inmate of the Pandharpur Widows' Home.

AMERICA'S SEA AND LAND FORCES.

RECENT NAVAL EXPANSION

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING A MILITIA

One of the results of the campaign for national preparedness in the United States has been the adoption of plans for an important extension of American naval power.

The motive of the new policy says "The Times," although primarily defensive, has been announced as a desire to restore the United States to the position of second naval Power of the world, a position which she held until about eight years ago, when she was deprived of this place by the expansion of the German Navy. Plans have been laid for the prompt utilisation of all the shipyards, engineering works, and manufacturing centres for the production of war material and munitions. The programme of construction aims at a standard of 48 battleships of the Dreadnought class. Eighty-two vessels are to be begun by July 1.

For present purposes, however, the armoured naval strength of the United States includes only those vessels which had been authorised before the war. The last official return issued by the British Admiralty before the war showed that of vessels under twenty years of age the United States possessed 30, as compared with the 35 of Germany and the 58 of Great Britain. There are no battle-cruisers in the United States Navy—whereas Germany and England had four and nine respectively in 1914—but in the new programme six of these vessels are included. Of armoured cruisers America had 17 in 1914, as compared with nine German and 47 British.

U. S. DREADNOUGTS.

Of the completed battleships eight were Dreadnoughts, all armed with 12in. guns, the most modern being the Arkansas, of 26,000 tons. Since that date six Ddreadnoughts, all armed with 14in. guns, have been added. These are the Texas and the New York, of 27,000 tons. each; the Nevada and the Oklahoma, of 27,500 tons. each; and the Pennsylvania and the Arizona, of 31,400 tons. each. The last-named pair carry twelve 14in. guns. Five other battleships, three of them more than half completed, are also building. Apart from the battleships—since there are at present no battle-cruisers—the only other vessels protected by side armour are the older and slower types of armoured cruiser, of which the most modern are the four ships of the Tennessee class, of 14,500 tons, carrying as their principal weapons four 10in. guns. These vessels were completed in 1906-8.

SMALLER VESSELS.

The United States Navy is somewhat deficient in fast light cruisers. Only three of this scouting type have been laid down in the past ten years. These were completed in 1908, and they have a speed of about 26 knots. Out of the 16 light cruisers which appear on the effective list, these three are the only vessels which approach in speed and power the numerous fast light cruisers of the British and German navies. In the new programme, however, four vessels of this type, with a speed of 35 knots, an armament of eight 6in. guns, and 12 torpedo-tubes, are included.

The destroyer flotilla contains about 70 effective vessels. For some time past it has been usual to construct six each year. The last have a displacement of 1,110 tons, and a speed of about 30 knots, and they carry four 4in. guns, with four twin torpedo-tubes. They are thus powerful and swift vessels, superior to the British destroyers of the L class of the 1912 programme, the last in commission before the war.

In the new programme nine fleet submarines and 58 coast submarines are included. There are now in use about 50 boats and 31 more in hand, including several of over 1,000 tons. displacement. These are reported to have a speed of 20 knots on the surface and 12 knots submerged, with an armament of ten torpedo-tubes and some 12-pounder guns. With the active Atlantic Fleet there are 48 destroyers and 23 submarines.

THE ARMY.

The military forces of the United States consist of a Regular Army and an organised Militia.

The authorised strength of the Regular Army is 4,847 officers and 111,305 other ranks. Of these there are at present some 68,000 in the United States, but after deducting 20,000 coast artillery, 12,000 Staff corps and departments, and 7,000 miscellaneous, there remains not more than 29,000 as a balance of mobile troops.

There is, on paper, a divisional organisation which includes both Regulars and Militia, but actually divisions are not formd until war breaks out.

The Militia is composed of units only of the different arms. The nominal strength is 150,000. The war strength of the Eastern Department Militia is 130,000, and it is believed that there are not more than 20,000 Militia in the rest of the United States. But the country has the right to call up for service, if necessary, all her citizens. All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 to 45, with certain exceptions, are Militiamen according to statute, and are liable to be called up for military duty in the Militia at home. In peace time this power of compulsion is not used, and service in the Militia is then voluntary. At the time of the Census of 1910 there were 20,000,000 men liable for service. But there are constitutional difficulties in the way of calling out the organised Militia and of sending it to a foreign country, unless as an incident of its use in repelling invasion.

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RUSSIA'S SOCIALIST MINISTER.

INTERVIEW WITH M. KERENSKY.

BRITAIN HIS MODEL.

I have just had a long conversation with the Socialist deputy Kerensky, the new Minister of Justice, writes "The Daily Chronicle" Special correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams, in a despatch from Petrograd dated March 18. He is of great importance at the present moment because he represents in the Provisional Government that great heaving sea of democracy on whose right guidance the stability of the new regime so essentially depends.

My appointment was for 9 o'clock in the morning. When I arrived at the Ministry there was a general air of desolation. But the hall porter said, "The Minister is here; he slept here last night. But he hardly sleeps at all. Yesterday he went to bed at 5-30 in the morning and was up at 8. It isn't like the old days, when hundreds of people had to wait hours to see the Minister.

"There was Shcheglovitoff; he would go on playing with a racket and ball in the quadrangle while the crowd waited and waited in the reception room, and if his secretaries waited for him he would say, 'I must have my exercise.'" Altogether the porter was delighted with the new regime.

A THOROUGH DEMOCRAT.

My companion arrived, and we went up the great stairs, and looking along the corridor saw the Minister coming to meet us, accompanied by friends.

Never was there a more democratic Minister. A young man in the early thirties, of medium height, with a slight, stoop, quick, alert movements, brownish hair brushed straight up the broad forehead already lined, a sharp nose, bright, keen eyes, with a certain puffiness in the lids due to want of sleep, and a pale, nervous face tapering sharply to the chin. The whole bearing was that of a man who could control masses. He was dressed in a grey, rather worn suit, with a pencil sticking out of the breast pocket. He greeted us with a very pleasant smile, and his manner was simplicity itself.

He led us into his study, and there we talked for an hour. I cannot give all the details of the conversation. We discussed the situation thoroughly, and I got the impression that M. Kerensky is not only a convinced and enthusiastic democrat, ready to sacrifice life if need be for democracy—that I already knew from previous acquaintance—but that he had a clear, broad perception of the difficulties and dangers of the situation and was preparing to meet them.

MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE.

On the urgent question of the moment—the resumption of normal occupations by the workmen and soldiers—M. Kerensky said workmen in most factories would return to work to-day.

"Their mood has changed," said the Minister. "They are tired of demonstrating and want to work."

The Government has decided to pay the wages of the workmen for the week of strike, which is to be regarded not as a strike but as an act of national heroism. This should greatly stimulate the energy of the workers and inspire them to make up for lost time. Order among the soldiers is being quickly restored.

Last week's ridiculous manifesto issued in the name of the Council of Workmen's Deputies calling on the soldiers not to obey their officers M. Kerensky sharply characterised as an act of provocation. There had been few instances of grave disturbance of discipline, but the Minister was confident that this phase would soon pass, together with other eccentricities. He declared: "The general effec of the liberation will, I am convinced, be to give an immense uplifting to the spirit of the troops and so to shorten the war. We are for iron discipline in working hours, but out of working hours we want soldiers to feel themselves also free men." British discipline is in fact the ideal.

TO USE EVERY TALENT.

We touched on international politics. M. Kerensky strongly favours the internationalisation of Constantinople, and stands for an independent Poland and autonomy for Armenia under Russian protection. An autonomous Armenia would, he said greatly reduce friction between the various nationalities in the Caucasus by diverting the energy of the Caucasian Armenians farther afield. The Finnish constitution will, of course, be restored.

The change of regime has been received quietly in most parts of the Empire. There has been other trouble in Moscow, but that is subsiding, and also in Siberia owing to the action of the Governors. The Government is sending emissaries all over the country to explain the new policy. Mony of the ablest men of the Duma are charged with this duty. "Our aim, said M. Kerensky, "is to use talent wherever we can lay hands on it."

As to the representatives of the old regime, they will be secured against violence. "I earnestly desire," said the Minister, "that the revolution shall be as far as possible bloodless." He showed me with great pride a telegram he had received from a group of banks placing at his disposal half a million roubles for the relief of released political offenders.

We talked of England, and M. Kerensky expressed an ardent desire that the democracies of England and Russia should be linked by close bonds of sympathy and common effort. Now at last the war will really be a war of liberation. "I must tell you frankly," said the young Minister, 'that we Russian Democrats have been latterly rather worried about England because of the close relations between your Government and the corrupt Government we had. But know, thank God, that is over, and our deep, strong feeling for England as the champion of liberty will come to its own again."

We both went away hopeful, and personally I thought, as I walked down the Nevsky through a snowstorm, that if all went well Russia might actually prove to be even a freer country than England.

INDIAN'S ROMANCE IN LONDON.

A DOWRY UNDER MOSLEM LAW.

Ahmed Hajoo Allam, aged twenty-three, a medical student, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," gave evidence on his own behalf at the Old Bailey when charged in mail week with making a false declaration for the purpose of securing marriage between himself and Ivy Abrey, aged seventeen.

He said that when he met Miss Abrey last year she informed him that she was twenty. Her father told him that he would raise no objection to the marriage.

Counsel: Did you know when you went to the Islington Registrar's Office that Miss Abrey was a member of the Church of England?—She had been a Moslem for some time.

When did she change her religion? A few months back.

Under Moslem law, he said, the bride could name any sum she liked as her dowry, and the bridegroom had to agree to it.

Counsel (cross-examining): Had you got £101?—No, not at that time.

Did you put £101 into the bank for her or into a stocking or anything else?—No.

Is she entitled to demand the £101 at any time?—Yes; and a divorce is not a divorce unless the whole of the money is paid.

Under Moslem law, a divorce can take place by the husband saying, "I divorced you?"—Yes, the husband may declare talak (divorce) before witnesses.

THE BRIDE'S STORY.

The bride was called and gave her name as "Ivy Abrey, now Allam."

She said she was introduced to Allam at the Indian restaurant in January last year. They became very interested in each other. Her age was seventeen, but a week before her last birthday she told him that she was twenty.

Mr. Riza (for the defence): Why did you say you were twenty?—Because my father had always impressed upon me that if you said you were older than you were, you commanded more respect and more money in business. I did not want Mr. Allam to think I was quite a baby and had no sense. I wanted him to treat me seriously.

When she told her father that she was thinking of marrying Mr. Allam, he said that he would not put obstacles in their way.

When she went with Allam to the Registrar's Office she told the Registrar that she was twenty-one, but the same day she confessed to Allam that she was seventeen. He was annoyed and said that he would cancel the notice.

Mr. Riza: What was your religion at that time?—I embraced Islam, but I had not declared myself openly.

After her marriage according to Islamic rites, her father said that he was opposed to it, and was of opinion that it was not a legal marriage.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

A RIOT OF RUIN.

GERMAN INFAMY AT COUCY.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

The special correspondnt of "The Times" with the French Army, writing in mail week says:—

Between Noyan and Coucy-le-Chateau, a distance of about 15 miles, there are the same scenes of wanton and useless destruction as between Noyon and Chauny, Roye and Ham, and over the whole district covered by the retreat of the enemy.

If possible, the ruin they left behind them is even more wholesale in this sector than it is farther north. In the open country orchard after orchard, besides all the wayside rows of fruit trees, and in the forests the finest of the timber trees, have all been sawn through and left lying on the ground Nothing that I have ever seen is at all to be compared with this stricken countryside, except parts of Scotland after the Tay Bridge storm. It looks as though it had been swept by a hurricane.

As for the villages, they are like one's ideas, or one's nightmare dreams, of the result of an earthquake. Comparatively few have been burnt. Built for the most part of massive stone work, like the houses in Warwickshire, they seemed, perhaps, too solid to be totally destroyed by fire. So, not here one and there another, but in the most wholesale possible manner, they have been blown up by explosives.

ENEMY OBJECT FOILED.

In St. Aubin, Trosly-Loire, Guny, and, in fact, all along the road where there once were human habitations, there are now nothing but heaps of stones, the smallest of them not less than a foot square, with the slate or tile roofs, very often practically intact, poised upon the mounds at all kinds of impossible angles. If thoroughness was the aim of these heartless housebreakers, they can certainly claim to have succeeded.

But only as housebreakers and woodcutters. For the irony of the case is this, that all the ruin that they wrought as soldiers for a military purpose, all the roads and bridges that they mined, and all the railways that they tore up, either have been, or can be, very quickly repaired. Convoys, guns, and troops of all kinds are continually pressing on to the front, and, though every now and then they have to make *detours* to avoid mine craters or reach an emergency pontoon bridge, busy gangs of Territorials and Engineers have already made a passable way for them, and before long they will travel as easily here as they did on roads behind the Somme front, and do still around Verdun.

While we were in Coucy-le-Chateau this afternoon several shells fell in or just short of the town, but the reports of the guns which fired them were quite inaudible, and that is the case with all their gun-fire at this point.

In Coucy itself the Germans have achieved their greatest infancy of destruction from, at all events, an archaeological point of view, and have at the same time entirely failed to compass the military end by which they would no doubt try to excuse their action. Cardinal Mazarin, in earlier and less civilized days, made a futile attempt to blow up the splendid main tower of the famous castle, but only succeeded in gutting the inside. The Germans have been more drastic and more successful.

FRENCH ENTRY INTO COUCY.

The donjon and the two round towers that flanked it, and, in fact, all that was left of the castle, except one or two fragments of the walls, are gone. A week ago, as the pursuing French came over the ridge two or three miles away and got a clean view of the castle, which stands on a rounded hill well above the plain, the foremost of them saw the whole mighty structure—with its courts and battlements it covers several acres of ground—shoot into the air at one fell and foul swoop.

It was not till the day before yesterday that they entered it and the remains of the town built round it on the hill. For some distance beyond the ridge they were protected by the cover of a line of woods. But between the woods and the castle there was half a mile of bare plain to cross, dotted with isolated houses, from which the enemy kept up a hot-machine-gun fire to the last moment, and when that was passed the last 200 yards to the walls, which were also strongly manned by squads of men working mitrailleuses through loopholes bored in the thickness of the old battlements, were up a steep and exposed glacis.

Over this stretch of ground the way was not of the easiest, and the wonder was that they were able to cross it and get round into the town at the back, in the four or five days which it took them, without very heavy losses. When they got there they found that not only the castle but practically every house in the town had been blown up.

No doubt the enemy would argue that they were not going to leave them to be used as cantonments and an observation station, and were, therefore, within their rights in destroying them. That excuse will not hold water. Consequently, since all this must have been obvious to the officer who gave the order for the work of destruction, the blowing up of the castle can only be regarded as one more of the crimes by which the German retreat has been rendered infamous.

"They ruin even ruins," said one of the officers who made with us the tour of the melancholy piles of giant blocks of stone to which the whole of the castle, except parts of the walls and the vaults of the arches separating the courts, are reduced.

Yes, they ruin even the ruins. The castle and its pride are gone, and an immense quarry has taken its place.

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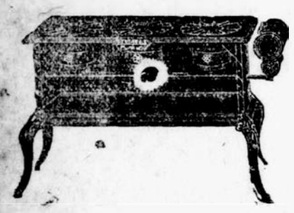

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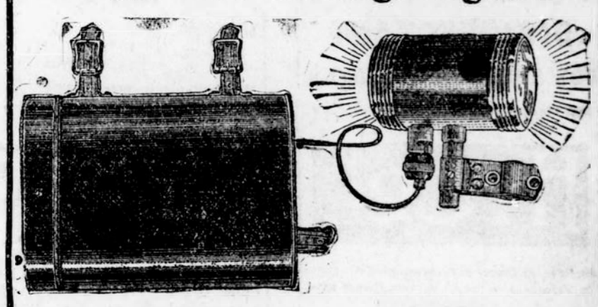

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Printtd and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.